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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 448--82nd Congress

Chapter 568--2nd Session

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 448

SEA-WATER RESEARCH. Authorizes appropriation of \$2,000,000, for a five-year period, to enable the Interior Department, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, to conduct research and demonstrations on the production of fresh water from sea water or other saline waters.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 6578

January 8, 1951 Mr. O'Mahoney introduced S. 5 which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Print of bill as introduced.

January 22, 1952 Senate Committee reported S. 5, Senate Report 1106. Print of bill as reported.

January 24, 1952 Senate discussed S. 5

February 14, 1952 Mr. Engle introduced H. R. 6578 (similar bill) which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Print of bill as introduced.

March 17, 1952 House Committee reported H. R. 6578, House Report 1519. Print of bill as reported.

June 2, 1952 House passed H. R. 6578. Print of bill as passed House.

June 21, 1952 Senate passed H. R. 6578 with amendment in lieu of S. 5. Action on S. 5 indefinitely postponed due to passage of H. R. 6578.

June 30, 1952 House concurred in Senate amendment.

July 3, 1952 Approved: Public Law 448

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 8, 1951

Mr. O'MAHONEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas
4 of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of under-
5 ground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the
6 Congress to provide for the development of economically
7 feasible means of producing from sea water, from other
8 saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud

1 formations) water of quality suitable for agricultural, in-
2 dustrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses.
3 To this end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through
4 such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may
5 deem appropriate, is authorized to construct, maintain, and
6 operate facilities (including not more than one demonstration
7 plant) to determine and to demonstrate the feasibility of
8 producing water as aforesaid and for purifying, storing,
9 transporting, and distributing the water and byproducts
10 derived from the operation of such facilities. Facilities
11 constructed and operations undertaken pursuant to this Act
12 shall be on a scale sufficient to determine the feasibility of the
13 development of such production, transportation, and distribu-
14 tion, on a large-scale basis, for the purpose of conserving and
15 increasing the water resources of the Nation.

16 SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act,
17 the Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

18 (a) to conduct research and development work,
19 and with the demonstration plant and other facilities
20 to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the
21 lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine
22 the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

23 (b) to study methods for the recovery and market-
24 ing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the
25 production of water as herein provided for the purpose

1 of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the costs of
2 water production in any area by the commercial utiliza-
3 tion of such products;

4 (c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or dona-
5 tion, secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent
6 applications, patents, licenses, land and any interest in
7 land (including water rights, easements, and leasehold
8 interests), plants and facilities, and other property or
9 rights: *Provided*, That the land or other property
10 acquired hereunder shall not exceed that necessary to
11 carry on the experiments and demonstrations for the
12 purposes herein provided;

13 (d) to engage, by contract or otherwise, chemists,
14 physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may
15 be deemed necessary, and any educational institution,
16 scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm
17 deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other
18 work;

19 (e) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or
20 municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and
21 with any private person, firm, educational institution,
22 or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this
23 Act;

24 (f) to request other Federal departments, agencies,
25 and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying

1 out his functions under this Act, which assistance such
2 departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby
3 authorized to render, and to advance to them funds
4 required to render such assistance or to reimburse them
5 for costs incurred in so doing; and

6 (g) to pursue on the ground or, any provision of
7 law or administrative regulation to the contrary not-
8 withstanding, in the air operations for producing water
9 from the atmosphere (including cloud formations).

10 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
11 dispose of all water and other products produced as a result
12 of its operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to
13 be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That any runoff resulting
14 from precipitation created artificially under the authority
15 granted in this Act shall be considered as a part of the
16 natural stream flow and shall be available for use in the
17 same manner as other natural accretions to the stream flow;
18 and the Secretary shall have authority to grant, under such
19 terms as he may consider appropriate, licenses under patent
20 rights acquired under this Act: *Provided*, That such licenses
21 are consistent with the terms of the agreements by which
22 such patent rights are acquired. No patent acquired by the
23 United States under this Act shall prevent any citizen of
24 the United States, or corporation created under the laws
25 of the United States or any State thereof, from using any

1 invention, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or
2 restrict such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be
3 the basis of any claim against any such person or corporation
4 on account of such use.

5 SEC. 4. All moneys received for products of the plants
6 and for royalties and licenses under this Act shall be paid
7 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

8 SEC. 5. The acts and omissions of any person or cor-
9 poration who, in accordance with the terms of a contract
10 with the United States entered into under the provisions of
11 this Act, carries on operations for the artificial inducement
12 of precipitation shall, with respect to third parties who are
13 or may be adversely affected by precipitation so induced
14 or by other meteorological phenomena caused by such in-
15 ducement or attempts thereat, be deemed the acts and omis-
16 sions of the United States and shall be governed by the law
17 applicable to the same, and the Secretary of the Interior
18 is hereby authorized to provide in any such contract that the
19 United States shall indemnify the contractor against liability
20 on account of claims (including reasonable expenses of liti-
21 gation and, when approved in advance by the Secretary,
22 compromise or settlement of such claims) made by third
23 parties as hereinbefore described and any contract so pro-
24 viding shall also contain appropriate provisions for notice to
25 the Government of suits or actions filed, or claims made,

1 against the contractor with respect to any alleged liability
2 to which the indemnification provisions relate and for control
3 of or assistance in the defense of any such suit, action, or
4 claim by the Government at its election.

5 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports
6 to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each
7 regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under
8 the provisions of this Act. The report shall include suitable
9 recommendations for further legislation.

10 SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules
11 and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

12 SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated, from
13 any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
14 sums, not to exceed \$25,000,000, as the Congress may from
15 time to time deem necessary to carry out the provisions
16 of this Act.

A BILL

To provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY

JANUARY 8, 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

PROVIDING FOR RESEARCH INTO AND DEMONSTRATION OF PRACTICAL MEANS FOR THE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION, FROM SEA OR OTHER SALINE WATERS, OR FROM THE ATMOSPHERE (INCLUDING CLOUD FORMATIONS), OF WATER SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, MUNICIPAL, AND OTHER BENEFICIAL CONSUMPTIVE USES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 5]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the following amendment in the nature of a substitute:

That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of underground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of economically feasible means of producing from sea water, or from other saline waters, water of a quality suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appropriate, is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate facilities (including not more than one demonstration plant) to determine and to demonstrate the feasibility of producing water as aforesaid and for purifying, storing, and distributing the water and by-products derived from the operation of such facilities. Facilities constructed and operations undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be on a scale sufficient to determine the feasibility of the development of such production and distribution, on a large-scale basis, for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water resources of the Nation.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(a) to conduct research and development work, and with the demonstration plant and other facilities to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

(b) to study methods for the recovery and marketing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the production of water as herein provided for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the costs of water production in any area by the commercial utilization of such products;

(c) to acquire by purchase, license, lease, or donation, secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents, licenses, land and any interest in land (including water rights, easements, and leasehold interests), plants and facilities, and other property or rights: *Provided*, That the land or other property acquired hereunder shall not exceed that necessary to carry on the experiments and demonstrations for the purposes herein provided;

(d) to engage, by contract or otherwise, chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other work; and

(e) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 3. Research undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority contained in this Act shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military and security limitations, to the end that research and developments under this Act which are primarily of a civil nature will contribute to the defense of the Nation and that research and developments in the same field which are primarily of a military nature and are conducted by the Department of Defense will be made available to advance the purposes of this Act and to strengthen the civil economy of the Nation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, for the sole purpose of this Act, to dispose of all water and other products produced as a result of his operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter existing law with respect to the ownership and control of water.

SEC. 5. All moneys received for products of the plants under this Act shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under the provisions of this Act. The report shall include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not to exceed \$2,000,000, as the Congress may from time to time deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

The committee recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE AND HISTORY OF THE BILL

When this proposal was originally made by the introduction of S. 1300 in the Eighty-first Congress, first session, it was designed solely to provide for research into the possibilities of the transformation of salt water into fresh water at a cost which would make possible its use. The bill also authorized the construction of a single demonstration plant to determine the feasibility of using the methods developed by research.

Later, that bill was amended to include authority for weather control; that is to say, the stimulation of precipitation from clouds by scientific means. When S. 5 was introduced it included both systems.

Hearings were held jointly by subcommittees of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on March 14, 15, 16, 19, and April 5, 1951, during the first session of the Eighty-second Congress.

As the result of these hearings, it was the judgment of all concerned that the two methods should be separated. A new bill for weather control (S. 2225) has been introduced and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has jurisdiction over matters affecting the Weather Bureau.

S. 5, therefore, has been amended by this committee to eliminate all reference to weather control and artificially induced precipitation. It has also been amended to strike out language in the original bill which might have been interpreted to grant the Secretary of the Interior unnecessarily broad powers, as, for example, over the granting of licenses under patents. It has also been amended to reduce the appropriation authority from \$25,000,000, as was first tentatively proposed, to \$2,000,000.

It is the opinion of the committee that this sum will be sufficient to allow a practical research and demonstration program to be worked out, particularly, since the bill provides that the research undertaken by the Secretary "shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military and security limitations."

The bill also authorizes the Secretary "to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization" interested in pursuing the purposes of the bill.

It was reported to the committee that private agencies are available to cooperate financially in advancing the study. That such research should be authorized has been persuasively urged upon the committee by testimony which points out the growing need for water throughout the United States.

CRITICAL WATER SHORTAGE

Expanding industry is using more and more water. This is true with respect to new industry and with respect to the expansion of old industries. Industrial growth causes water shortages. Industrial coastal cities requiring water for industrial and domestic purposes will be more and more dependent upon the success of this operation.

It has been pointed out as particularly important in the case of communities like Los Angeles and San Diego, in California, where the supply of fresh water for municipal purposes has been a constant and growing problem, and may in fact limit future municipal and industrial growth.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS

The consumption of water by industry is far greater than is generally understood. The magnitude of modern need for and use of water is illustrated by a fact reported at the hearings, that the Baton Rouge oil refinery in Louisiana uses more water than the entire city of Cleveland, Ohio, although it is only one plant. The Bay Refinery in New York uses more water than the city of Buffalo, N. Y. The committee was

told that in such plants water is pumped through the cooling towers at the rate of approximately 260,000,000 gallons per day.

Not less than 30,000 gallons of water are required to make a ton of newsprint, some 60,000 to 120,000 gallons to make steam from a ton of coal. For every thousand pounds of cotton used to produce mercerized cotton 30,000 gallons of water are consumed. Even the basic operation of sizing cotton requires 820 gallons for a thousand pounds. It takes 70,000 gallons to finish a thousand pounds of woolen fabrics, and 77,000 gallons of water to refine 100,000 barrels of oil. It takes 500 gallons of water to manufacture a ton of soap, and one-half gallon to make a pound of sugar.

As the canning industry grows the use of water apparently grows. Seven thousand gallons are required to process 100 cases of No. 2 cans of tomatoes, 12,500 gallons for the same amount of succotash, and 25,000 gallons for the same amount of lima beans.

In every field of industry—production of electrical energy, the testing of airplane engines, the manufacture of aviation gasoline, the manufacture of aluminum, the processing of iron ore, the manufacture of explosives, the operation of slaughterhouses—more and more water is required.

OTHER PRESSING SHORTAGES

Many States are finding it necessary to pass legislation to limit the drilling of water wells. The need of additional water to solve the problems of the arid West has long been known. Indeed, acute water shortages have developed in many areas of the West and there is every reason to believe that if fresh water can be economically made from salt water both agriculture and industry will benefit to the great economic advantage of the whole country.

Domestic and municipal uses are also increasing. An average office building uses from 27 to 45 gallons per day per person. Hospital uses, as might be expected, are very much greater. The daily rate runs from 135 to 350 gallons per day per patient. Hotels, growing in number throughout the country, like hospitals, use huge quantities, running at the rate of 300 to 525 gallons per day per guest room.

It was represented to the committee that while a few decades ago a per capita supply of 100 gallons of water per day was considered sufficient for all human needs, that amount of water would not begin to meet requirements at the present time.

In the case of many municipalities the per capita use now is more than 200 gallons per day, thus illustrating the widespread basic need for research of the character provided in this bill.

REPORTS

The reports of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Defense, the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, Department of Commerce, and the Department of Agriculture are hereinbelow set forth in full and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., March 14, 1951.

HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: I am glad to comply with your request for an expression of the views of this Department on the bill (S. 5) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

This bill is based upon several previous bills and amendments thereto. These include S. 1300 and H. R. 3123, Eighty-first Congress, which you and Congressman McKinnon introduced, the amendments to S. 1300 proposed on January 5, 1950, by Senator Downey for himself and for you and Senator McFarland, and the amendments recommended by this Department in its reports of July 7, 1949, April 12, 1950, and June 23, 1950, to your committee and in its report of April 12, 1950, to the House Committee on Public Lands. Reference is invited to those reports for certain details not herein discussed.

Enactment of S. 5 would authorize this Department to engage in necessary research to develop economically feasible means of producing from saline waters directly or from the atmosphere water which is suitable for beneficial consumptive use.

Water shortages are acute throughout many areas of the West today, where many thousands of acres of irrigated land are being kept in production only through serious overpumping of the existing ground water. Pumping from ground water for irrigation in some of the most highly productive areas in California, Arizona, and New Mexico during the past few years has been at rates far exceeding the safe yields as estimated by the United States Geological Survey.

Thousands of acres of fertile western soil await only irrigation water to be transformed into highly productive agricultural lands. With ample water for these lands, opportunities would be presented for expansion of our traditional American farm family way of life, and production of crops to feed and clothe our growing population would be greatly increased.

The fears of drought with its devastation of farm capital and income and its repercussions in commerce and taxation could be ameliorated, and perhaps removed all over the United States with discovery of successful ways to obtain precipitation when and where it is needed.

Rapid increases in population in the Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan areas of California, during the 1940's and prospective increases there during the 1950's require an ever-continuing search for water. If the present emergency continues for long, the need for additional domestic and industrial water supplies in these and some of the other western cities may well become immediate and pressing.

Many eastern cities, including New York City, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Mobile, and New Orleans, as well as midwestern and western cities, are vulnerable to droughts; any sudden increase in the population or industry, such as that which would result from defense preparations or war, would cause serious water shortages in many areas.

Many areas throughout the Western States because of soil characteristics have water which is too salty, either originally or because of use and reuse, to be used for irrigation or for industrial and even domestic purposes. Such saltiness is minor compared with the concentrations of ocean water. Such problems can at times be corrected by dilution of the water, or by leaching of soils. But to do so requires an abundance of fresh water generally not available for such purposes.

Man's search for water is the history of the world. The Bible is full of the importance of water to the tribes of Israel. Egypt rose and fell on the flow of the Nile. The Great Plains area of the United States rose to a peak, then came a disastrous slump from lack of water. Man has relied upon wells and the wells dried up; he has tried rivers, and the rivers dried up. Lakes and springs come and go with weather conditions. Few people realize the importance of water in their everyday lives. Water appears to be but an accomplished fact to the average person. But it becomes a fact only as the result of work, research, and vision.

The bill before you is a step forward in man's search. It is a visionary step.

The benefits to millions of our citizens that would follow successful development of economically feasible means of producing, from the oceans and other saline waters, water of quality suitable for beneficial consumptive use would be incalculable. The large-scale purification of the salt water of oceans either directly in conversion plants or by inducing precipitation of the moisture that nature herself has evaporated from the seas and transported inland is an opportunity that challenges not only the imagination, but the scientific resources of the Nation as well. Frontiers would be opened for development throughout the United States.

Converting salt water to fresh water is an everyday occurrence. Any schoolboy can do it with a teakettle. The problem is how to do it on a large scale at reasonable cost. Already we know that by compression-distillation methods fresh water can be and is being produced for a cost of near \$180 per acre-foot. The limiting factor is energy cost. Perhaps use of solar energy is the answer. Numerous other methods have been and should be studied. Some already give promise of water at a reasonable price.

Evidence is also piling up that points to the conclusion that it is possible, under certain conditions not completely defined as yet, to cause some rainfall or snowfall artificially. However, the purpose of governmental research to date has been confined almost entirely to the study of cloud modification. Except for very meager studies by private firms, practical rain making to increase water supplies has not been an objective of research. I say this notwithstanding the fact that very large segments of our Western States are now undergoing commercial cloud-seeding operations based on very scanty knowledge of the consequences.

From present indications, it appears that the cost of producing rain or snow artificially may be remarkably low once the research and experimental work has been completed. It appears possible that the winter snow pack in certain mountainous areas might be increased in this way. Thus the total quantity of water available for irrigation, municipal water supply and power production would also be increased. Much basic and applied research and field demonstration, however, will be needed before it can be said with complete certainty on what scale such operations are practicable and what the cost of the resulting product will be.

In addition to the direct benefits that might accrue from increasing the water supply available for beneficial consumptive use, the studies incident thereto may well lead to knowledge which will be useful in controlling or ameliorating air pollution—a serious problem in some areas. The increased runoff from the artificially produced rain or snow may, moreover, require changes in plans for future water-use projects and even in designs of dams and other works. If this additional water is to become available, its amount and location should be determined at the earliest possible date so as to avoid costly alterations of structures now being planned and designed by the Bureau of Reclamation and other Federal and private organizations. It is possible that some modification of existing structures may also be necessary.

The Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce has for many years engaged in the measurement of atmospheric phenomena, the collection and analysis of precipitation records, and recently in the evaluation of techniques that have been suggested for producing precipitation artificially. The assistance of that agency and of all other organizations which have performed or are conducting research in this field will be sought.

I recommend the deletion of the word "transporting" in line 9, page 2, of the bill, and the word "transportation" in line 13, same page.

The committee may wish to consider adding to paragraph (g) of section 2 (p. 4, line 9) a proviso along the following lines:

"Provided, That prior to conducting any operations in the air the Civil Aeronautics Administration shall be consulted and no such operation which, in the judgment of the Administration, will constitute a hazard to the safety of air traffic within a described area and at a specified time if conducted at a proposed place and time shall be conducted at that place and time."

Your committee may also wish to add a new section between the present sections 2 and 3 reading as follows:

"The Secretary shall, with respect to the development of techniques for the production of water from the atmosphere, cooperate with the Secretary of Commerce to assure that the facilities and experience of the Department of Commerce are fully utilized. Research undertaken by the Secretary under the authority contained in this Act shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military

and security limitations, to the end that research and developments under this Act which are primarily of a civil nature will contribute to the defense of the Nation and that research and developments in the same field which are primarily of a military nature and are conducted by the Department of Defense will be made available to advance the purposes of this Act and to strengthen the civil economy of the Nation."

We were advised by letter dated March 20, 1950, from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget as follows:

"I am authorized to inform you that the President desires to have the Department of the Interior take the leadership in necessary research, experimentation, and demonstration designed to develop economic means of producing from sea water or other saline waters, water which is suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal water supply, and other beneficial consumptive uses.

"The President agrees that statutory authority for the necessary work should be sought and requests you to take the lead on behalf of the administration in recommending early enactment by the Congress of S. 1300 with certain amendments * * *"

All of the amendments thereafter suggested were recommended by us to your committee in connection with its consideration of S. 1300, Eighty-first Congress, to which reference has already been made, and are incorporated in the text of S. 5.

I am advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to transmission of this report to the Congress and that enactment of the proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 16, 1951.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: This is in reply to your request of January 11, 1951, for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 5, a bill to provide for the extraction of potable water from sea water and other saline sources, and in further response to a letter of February 26, 1951, from Mr. Mills Astin, chief clerk of your committee, in which he asked that we consider S. 5 in relation to two other bills, S. 222 and S. 798, which would provide for the development and regulation of methods of weather modification and control, and of artificially inducing rainfall, respectively.

In his 1951 budget message, the President said, "Experience in recent years has shown that it may not be possible to meet the shortages of water, which are a threat in some areas, through our extensive water-resources program. I recommend, therefore, that the Congress enact legislation authorizing the initiation of research to find means of transforming salt water into fresh water in large volumes at economic costs." As there are no technical obstacles in producing fresh water from the sea and other saline sources such experimentation should continue, with particular attention to the whole matter of the economic feasibility of the project. Accordingly, it is the view of the Bureau of the Budget that authority should be provided to permit research into methods of extracting potable water from saline sources more economically than is possible under present processes.

On the other aspects of these bills, particularly those relating to the artificial induction of rainfall and weather modification and control, the picture is by no means as clear. The principal difficulty, as we understand it, appears to be that the physical processes by which rain is formed and precipitated are not yet understood. Some of the foremost scientists in this field doubt whether there is sufficient experimental evidence to prove that precipitation can be successfully induced artificially. In our present state of imperfect knowledge the difficulties of "controlling" or "modifying" the weather would seem to be so great that any Federal program should be limited to research and the evaluation of existing knowledge and data. At this time, therefore, it would seem to us unwise, if not impossible, to attempt to settle the jurisdictional questions which the three bills raise. The Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce all have responsibilities and programs which may be deeply affected by further develop-

ments in weather control and modification. For these reasons the Bureau has indicated that presentation to the committee of their views by all three departments and any other interested agencies would be without objection from this office.

In the light of information obtained in recent weeks, we feel that it would be appropriate for the several Federal agencies concerned to continue whatever work they can under existing authorities and funds made available under those authorities. We are of the opinion that such further work as can be justified at this time can be carried on under the provisions of S. 5 as suggested for amendment by the Department of the Interior in its report. The authorities of that bill will permit full interdepartmental collaboration.

Finally, it would seem to this office that further information on attempts to alter weather conditions should be collected from whatever sources are available throughout the country and that such information should be presented to the Congress before legislative authorizations broader than those contemplated in S. 5 are enacted into law.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. LAWTON, *Director.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1951.

HON. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: Reference is made to your recent request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to S. 222, a bill to provide for the development and regulation of methods of weather modification and control. Although your committee has not requested an expression of the views of the Department of Defense with respect to S. 5, a bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, and S. 798, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research and experiments with respect to methods of controlling and producing precipitation in moisture-deficient areas, for the convenience of the subcommittee which is considering those bills together with S. 222, and at the suggestion of the Secretary of Defense, the views of the Department on all three bills are incorporated in this report. The Secretary of Defense has delegated to this Department the responsibility for expressing the views of the Department of Defense on the mentioned bills.

The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, favors the enactment of S. 5, subject to the comments and recommendations set forth below, and is opposed to the enactment of S. 798 and S. 222 in their present form.

S. 222 sets out findings intended to establish the importance of the matter of weather modification and control; the proposed policy of the Congress, among other things, to regulate and supervise experiments and operations designed to modify and control weather; and the stated purpose of the bill, which is to effectuate the policies and establish certain major programs. The bill also provides for the establishment of a Control Commission much along the same lines as the Atomic Energy Commission, with advisory and liaison committees.

S. 5, with one exception, is substantially the same as S. 1300, Eighty-first Congress, and in general sets forth the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of economically feasible means of producing from sea water, other saline waters or from the atmosphere, water of quality suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this end, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to conduct research and development work, to acquire patents, inventions, and other property, to cooperate with other governmental departments, agencies, or instrumentalities, and to request other Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to provide assistance. Certain authority is also granted to the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of water and other products produced as a result of his operations under the bill. Authorization for appropriations of up to \$25 million is contained in the bill, as well as certain provisions for indemnification, periodic reports to the Congress, and issuance of rules and regulations.

S. 798 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research and experiments and to take such further action as may be necessary to perfect methods of causing

rain to fall in deficient areas. Other Federal departments are directed to make their records and data available to the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill also contains an authorization for appropriations.

The armed services have been engaged in basic studies of weather modification which have led to certain techniques now being tested. Experiments and tests to date have had some possible significance but their results cannot be considered conclusive as yet. The results to date indicate that under favorable conditions some local changes can be produced by artificial means. This is generally agreed upon by most independent experts. There is, however, considerable controversy as to whether cloud modification can effect major weather changes; for instance, there appears to be no hope at the present time to break a genuine drought by this means. The evidence that some changes can be induced is sufficiently strong, however, to make it desirable to explore further possible tactical and strategic implications. Current and prospective tests by the services also have possible military applications, the nature of which necessarily constitute classified information at this time.

There is a considerable element of doubt concerning the validity of results to the present because of cloud-seeding activities of others, which may have had some effect on the tests conducted by the Armed Services. It is generally agreed that methodical, systematic, and coordinated research should be encouraged. Large operations by irresponsible persons could seriously upset research activities of serious students in this field. Legislation which would protect the validity of experiments by providing for coordination of effort and, at the same time, not hamper vigorous prosecution of valid research is desirable. Such legislation should also provide means for protecting the public against the great danger of victimization, especially farmers and others who need water from time to time. The protective mechanism which is required should, however, be commensurate with the needs and at present it appears that this mechanism should be relatively simple and easily enforceable.

It thus appears that there is no basic difference of opinion between the Armed Services and the author of S. 222 as to the necessity of control of experiments in weather modification and control; the services feel, however, that the extent of valid scientific knowledge on the subject is not yet sufficient to justify a large and expensive control organization or the degree of regulation contemplated by the bill. It is believed that the mechanism to accomplish the necessary control could be established within the framework of presently existing Government agencies. Emphasis at this time should be on research with only so much control as may be necessary to insure coordinated effort and to prevent indiscriminate and irresponsible attempts at cloud modification. This control could be provided for by a simple bill which would vest in an existing agency, such as the quasi-judicial Interstate Commerce Commission, authority to issue regulations setting forth terms and conditions on which all seeding may be conducted, including a requirement that all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the seeding of clouds shall furnish specified information and findings to the Weather Bureau.

Such a bill should also give to all Government agencies engaged in research in this field authority to indemnify their contractors against liability for all damage directly resulting from their research. Appropriate language for such a section is contained in section 10 of S. 222, which provides generally for broad assumption by the Government of liability for damages resulting from the performance of contracts relating to weather modification or control. This section is broader than the provisions of section 5 of S. 323 (a bill to facilitate performance of research and development work by and on behalf of the military departments) in that it provides for sole responsibility by the Government for damages, and that no cause of action with respect to any such claim for damages may be maintained against the contractor but shall be solely by suit against the United States in the Court of Claims. The provisions of section 10 are not objectionable, even as broad as they are, except the clause set forth on lines 2 and 3 on page 21, "whether due to the negligence of the contractor or otherwise." It is believed that the Government should not be an insurer of a contractor so as to protect him on account of his own negligent acts. The quoted clause should be stricken out from the section. In addition, there should be inserted in whatever section is equivalent to section 10 a provision authorizing settlement of claims by the head of the contracting agency and in such case, the second proviso of section 5 of S. 323 should also be included in the bill.

It is believed that a bill containing the foregoing provisions would be sufficient to meet present needs. Interested Government agencies would undoubtedly form a coordinating committee under the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development, or some other existing agency, who would advise the

regulatory body, coordinate research activities of Government agencies, and review all the developments and recommend to the regulatory agency additional legislation as required.

The Federal Trade Commission under its authority to prevent "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce" could be requested to exercise its authority with respect to false claims made by professional "rainmakers." This would prevent, to a great measure, the victimization of farmers and others who need water from time to time and who might be deceived by extravagant or false claims.

With respect to S. 5, which is described above, it is believed that express authorization to conduct research in cloud modification is not necessary for any Federal agency having an interest in the field. If the authority is not actually needed, it should be deleted from S. 5 because it might cast doubt on the authority of other agencies to engage in similar activities.

S. 798 is based upon the premise that rain can be made where and when wanted. To this extent the bill is misleading. Furthermore, this bill would accomplish very little in that adequate authority already exists in all agencies having interest in the field for the conduct of research in cloud modification. The provisions of section 2 (a) which requires all agencies to make all data relating to cloud modification available to the Department of Agriculture might be seriously detrimental to the national security because it might require the furnishing of such data even though classified for military security reasons.

The Department of the Army, in behalf of the Department of Defense, recommends that S. 5 be modified in accordance with the foregoing views and, as thus modified, recommends its enactment. The Department does not recommend enactment of S. 798 or S. 222.

The fiscal effect of S. 222 is unknown to the Department of Defense. The fiscal effect of S. 5 is apparent from section 8 thereof, which authorizes appropriations not to exceed \$25 million. The fiscal effect of S. 798 is also unknown to the Department of Defense.

This report has been coordinated among the departments and boards of the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., March 13, 1951.

Mr. MILLS ASTIN,
*Chief Clerk, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate.*

DEAR MR. ASTIN: This is in reply to your letter of February 27 respecting requests for funds and authorizations enabling this Department to carry on activities in the artificial induction of rainfall, weather control, and the extraction of potable waters from sources including sea water.

This Department has not requested appropriations specifically earmarked for use in any of these kinds of activities. The President's budget for fiscal year 1950 and fiscal year 1951 did carry an item of increase for research in forest fire control research, part of which would have been used to experiment with methods of cloud dissipation to reduce the number of so-called "dry-lightning" storms which are the cause of so many forest fires in the Northwest. However, funds for these increased activities were not appropriated.

There is no legislation which specifically authorizes this Department to undertake research along any of the lines mentioned in your letter. We consider, however, that the McSweeney-McNary Act (Public Law 466, 70th Cong., approved May 22, 1928) which authorizes us to carry on forest-fire control research provides authorization for us to undertake weather-control experiments which might disclose means of reducing forest fires.

We have undertaken no work along the lines mentioned in your letter except a very small amount of exploratory work on cloud dissipation to minimize lightning, as a basis for judging whether further activities of this kind might be justified.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington 25, D. C., March 14, 1951.

HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to letter dated February 26, 1951, from the chief clerk of your committee, with respect to S. 5, Eighty-second Congress, entitled "A bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes"; S. 222, Eighty-second Congress, entitled "A bill to provide for the development and regulation of methods of weather modification and control"; and S. 798, Eighty-second Congress, entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research and experiments with respect to methods of controlling and producing precipitation in moisture-deficient areas." The letter states that your committee is considering S. 5, that S. 222 is being considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and that S. 798 is being considered by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, but that hearings on the bills will be held jointly. The letter requests a copy of a report said to have been requested on S. 222 and invites this Office to have representatives at the forthcoming hearings, to observe and to testify, if desired.

The bill pending before your committee, S. 5, would confer upon the Secretary of the Interior authority to take such action as is set out therein to accomplish the purposes indicated in its title. This Office has no information as to the need for or desirability of the enactment of this bill and makes no recommendation with respect thereto. No request has been received here for reports on S. 222 or S. 798. However, under date of January 2, 1951, this Office made a report to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on S. 4236, Eighty-first Congress, which bill was practically identical to the pending bill, S. 222. Since this Office had no information concerning the purpose and need of the proposed legislation other than that contained in a statement by Senator Anderson and in pertinent articles by two scientists printed at pages 16475-16476 of the Congressional Record for December 8, 1950, no recommendation was made with respect to the enactment of S. 4236, Eighty-first Congress. Similarly, this Office has no special information with respect to any of the three bills here under consideration.

The suggestion contained in the letter from your committee that this Office might desire to have representatives at the hearings is appreciated but, since as stated above, this Office has no information which it is believed would be helpful to the committees having the said bills under consideration, such representatives will not be in attendance unless specifically requested.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK L. YATES,
Acting Comptroller General of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, March 14, 1951.

HON. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in further reply to your request for our views with respect to S. 5, S. 222, and S. 798, bills providing authority for Government assistance to the development of processes for producing water suitable for agriculture, industrial, and other beneficial uses from saline waters and for research and regulation of weather modification activities.

There is attached a statement of our views concerning these bills.

The Bureau of the Budget advises us that there would be no objection to the submission of these views. If we can be of further assistance in this matter, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS W. S. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

VIEWS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WITH RESPECT TO S. 5 AND RELATED BILLS TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROCESSES TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF USABLE WATER FROM SALINE WATERS AND THE ATMOSPHERE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 5 would authorize the Secretary of Interior to conduct research on the production from saline waters of water suitable for agriculture, industry, municipal and other beneficial uses, and on the production of water from the atmosphere.

S. 222 would establish a Weather Control Commission with broad powers to conduct research in the field of weather control and rain making and to license others to perform these functions.

We believe generally that Government research and development in the field should proceed and we therefore favor the general objectives of these bills.

In drafting S. 5, the importance of the economic feasibility of processes developed for obtaining usable water from saline waters is stressed. We share this view and believe this to be the most important aspect of this development. For this reason we recommend that consideration be given to imposing a safeguard in the bill to provide that, to the fullest extent practicable, cost studies of any proposed method be made before a plant for the demonstration of that control is erected.

We also recommend that consideration be given to the fullest utilization of water resources presently available. Fresh water in vast quantities is discharged into the oceans from the rivers of the United States. Utilization of this river water, if possible, would, in large measure, eliminate the ocean-side costs of obtaining additional salt-free water, while transportation costs would, depending on the area, remain the same as for processed saline waters. Consideration should also be given to the increased use of sewage effluent for agricultural purposes, which would permit greater utilization of natural water resources for domestic and other uses. It is not clear that research on these two aspects of the problem would be authorized by S. 5, and the legislative history of this bill or the language therein should, in our opinion, be written to authorize their inclusion.

With respect to controlled production of water from the atmosphere, or rain-making, we enter the area of speculation and uncertainty. Acting under authority of Public Law 691, Seventy-ninth Congress (49 U. S. C. 603, 60 Stat. 944), and Public Law 657, Eightieth Congress (62 Stat. 470) the Weather Bureau has conducted extensive research in weather control and rain making. This research and experimentation does not support the conclusion that significant amounts of rainfall can be artificially induced in addition to that which would have occurred naturally in the locality. We had contemplated that this research would be continued until the fullest possible knowledge of the subject is gained.

If we assume the development of artificial rain making, we are of the opinion that the processes developed will effect climatic changes in the area directly controlled and elsewhere. Certainly the Weather Bureau, and the Department of Commerce generally, would have a most direct and immediate interest and responsibility in these effects. In the light of this interest and responsibility and in the light of the research already carried on by the Department in the field, which has resulted in considerable data (see The Thunderstorm, etc., 1949, available at Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office), we believe that primary responsibility for furthering weather control should be continued in the Department of Commerce.

We recognize the potential danger of unrestricted experimentation in the control of weather, and of restrictions which are not uniform, and therefore recommend that, in addition to conducting such experimentation, the agency should be empowered to license activities in the field giving consideration to the exclusion by class from the requirement of licenses, such localized activities as fog dispersal at airports, frost prevention in orchards, etc. We would also favor the enactment of provisions safeguarding contractors hired by the Government to carry out experimentation in this field from liability arising out of their activities. We believe that the state of development in this field does not warrant further Government action.

Calendar No. 1043

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 5

[Report No. 1106]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 8, 1951

Mr. O'MAHONEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Reported by Mr. O'MAHONEY, with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 ~~That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas~~
4 ~~of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of under-~~
5 ~~ground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the~~
6 Congress to provide for the development of economically
7 feasible means of producing from sea water, from other
8 saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud

1 formations) water of quality suitable for agricultural, in-
2 dustrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses.
3 To this end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through
4 such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may
5 deem appropriate, is authorized to construct, maintain, and
6 operate facilities (including not more than one demonstration
7 plant) to determine and to demonstrate the feasibility of
8 producing water as aforesaid and for purifying, storing,
9 transporting, and distributing the water and byproducts
10 derived from the operation of such facilities. Facilities
11 constructed and operations undertaken pursuant to this Act
12 shall be on a scale sufficient to determine the feasibility of the
13 development of such production, transportation, and distribu-
14 tion, on a large-scale basis, for the purpose of conserving and
15 increasing the water resources of the Nation.

16 SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act,
17 the Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

18 (a) to conduct research and development work,
19 and with the demonstration plant and other facilities
20 to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the
21 lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine
22 the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

23 (b) to study methods for the recovery and market-
24 ing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the
25 production of water as herein provided for the purpose

1 of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the costs of
2 water production in any area by the commercial utiliza-
3 tion of such products;

4 ~~(c)~~ to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or dona-
5 tion, secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent
6 applications, patents, licenses, land and any interest in
7 land (including water rights, easements, and leasehold
8 interests), plants and facilities, and other property or
9 rights: *Provided*, That the land or other property
10 acquired hereunder shall not exceed that necessary to
11 carry on the experiments and demonstrations for the
12 purposes herein provided;

13 ~~(d)~~ to engage, by contract or otherwise, chemists,
14 physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may
15 be deemed necessary, and any educational institution,
16 scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm
17 deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other
18 work,

19 ~~(e)~~ to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or
20 municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and
21 with any private person, firm, educational institution,
22 or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this
23 Act;

24 ~~(f)~~ to request other Federal departments, agencies,
25 and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying

1 out his functions under this Act, which assistance such
2 departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby
3 authorized to render, and to advance to them funds
4 required to render such assistance or to reimburse them
5 for costs incurred in so doing; and

6 ~~(g)~~ to pursue on the ground or, any provision of
7 law or administrative regulation to the contrary not-
8 withstanding, in the air operations for producing water
9 from the atmosphere ~~(including cloud formations)~~.

10 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
11 dispose of all water and other products produced as a result
12 of its operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to
13 be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That any runoff resulting
14 from precipitation created artificially under the authority
15 granted in this Act shall be considered as a part of the
16 natural stream flow and shall be available for use in the
17 same manner as other natural accretions to the stream flow;
18 and the Secretary shall have authority to grant, under such
19 terms as he may consider appropriate, licenses under patent
20 rights acquired under this Act: *Provided*, That such licenses
21 are consistent with the terms of the agreements by which
22 such patent rights are acquired. No patent acquired by the
23 United States under this Act shall prevent any citizen of
24 the United States, or corporation created under the laws
25 of the United States or any State thereof, from using any

1 invention, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or
2 restrict such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be
3 the basis of any claim against any such person or corporation
4 on account of such use.

5 SEC. 4. All money received for products of the plants
6 and for royalties and licenses under this Act shall be paid
7 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

8 SEC. 5. The acts and omissions of any person or cor-
9 poration who, in accordance with the terms of a contract
10 with the United States entered into under the provisions of
11 this Act, carries on operations for the artificial inducement
12 of precipitation shall, with respect to third parties who are
13 or may be adversely affected by precipitation so induced
14 or by other meteorological phenomena caused by such in-
15 ducement or attempts thereat, be deemed the acts and omis-
16 sions of the United States and shall be governed by the law
17 applicable to the same; and the Secretary of the Interior
18 is hereby authorized to provide in any such contract that the
19 United States shall indemnify the contractor against liability
20 on account of claims (including reasonable expenses of liti-
21 gation and, when approved in advance by the Secretary,
22 compromise or settlement of such claims) made by third
23 parties as hereinbefore described and any contract so pro-
24 viding shall also contain appropriate provisions for notice to

1 the Government of suits or actions filed, or claims made,
2 against the contractor with respect to any alleged liability
3 to which the indemnification provisions relate and for control
4 of or assistance in the defense of any such suit, action, or
5 claim by the Government as its election.

6 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports
7 to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each
8 regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under
9 the provisions of this Act. The report shall include suitable
10 recommendations for further legislation.

11 SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules
12 and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

13 SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated, from
14 any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
15 sums, not to exceed \$25,000,000, as the Congress may from
16 time to time deem necessary to carry out the provisions
17 of this Act.

18 *That, in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas*
19 *of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of under-*
20 *ground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the*
21 *Congress to provide for the development of economically*
22 *feasible means of producing from sea water, or from other*
23 *saline waters, water of a quality suitable for agricultural,*
24 *industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses.*
25 *To this end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through*

1 such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may
2 deem appropriate, is authorized to construct, maintain, and
3 operate facilities (including not more than one demonstra-
4 tion plant) to determine and to demonstrate the feasibility of
5 producing water as aforesaid and for purifying, storing, and
6 distributing the water and byproducts derived from the
7 operation of such facilities. Facilities constructed and oper-
8 ations undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be on a scale
9 sufficient to determine the feasibility of the development of
10 such production and distribution, on a large-scale basis,
11 for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water
12 resources of the Nation.

13 *SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act,*
14 *the Secretary of the Interior is authorized—*

15 *(a) to conduct research and development work, and*
16 *with the demonstration plant and other facilities to make*
17 *careful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest invest-*
18 *ment and operating costs, and to determine the best*
19 *plant designs and conditions of operation;*

20 *(b) to study methods for the recovery and market-*
21 *ing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the*
22 *production of water as herein provided for the purpose*
23 *of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the costs*
24 *of water production in any area by the commercial*
25 *utilization of such products;*

(c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or donation, secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents, licenses, land and any interest in land (including water rights, easements, and leasehold interests), plants and facilities, and other property or rights: Provided, That the land or other property acquired hereunder shall not exceed that necessary to carry on the experiments and demonstrations for the purposes herein provided;

(d) to engage, by contract or otherwise, chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other work; and

(e) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 3. Research undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority contained in this Act shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military and security limitations, to the end that research and develop-

1 ments under this Act which are primarily of a civil nature
2 will contribute to the defense of the Nation and that research
3 and developments in the same field which are primarily of a
4 military nature and are conducted by the Department of De-
5 fense will be made available to advance the purposes of this
6 Act and to strengthen the civil economy of the Nation.

7 *SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, for*
8 *the sole purpose of this Act, to dispose of all water and other*
9 *products produced as a result of his operations under this Act*
10 *pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him: Provided,*
11 *That nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter existing*
12 *law with respect to the ownership and control of water.*

13 *SEC. 5. All moneys received for products of the plants*
14 *under this Act shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous*
15 *receipts.*

16 *SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports*
17 *to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each*
18 *regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under*
19 *the provisions of this Act. The report shall include suitable*
20 *recommendations for further legislation.*

21 *SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules*
22 *and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.*

23 *SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated, from*
24 *any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such*
25 *sums, not to exceed \$2,000,000, as the Congress may from*

- 1 *time to time deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this*
- 2 *Act.*

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes."

A BILL

To provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY

JANUARY 8, 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Reported with amendments



WILLIAM C. REED

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2858) for the relief of William C. Reed which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$5,710.20" and insert "\$4,810.20."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JURISDICTION IN CLAIMS OF WILLIAM P. NOVOTNY, SR.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2212) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to determine the claims of William P. Novotny, Sr., and others which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "upon", to strike out "the" and insert "a"; in line 4, after the word "Court", to strike out "for the Southern District of New York"; on page 2, line 8, after the word "That", to strike out "the exception set forth in section 2680 (a), title 28, United States Code, shall not apply to the action authorized under this act" and insert "this suit is instituted in the United States District Court for the district wherein the plaintiffs are resident or wherein the act complained of occurred."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act conferring jurisdiction upon a United States district court to determine the claims of William P. Novotny, Sr., and others."

GLADYS J. MCCARTHY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4953) for the relief of Gladys J. McCarthy which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$125"; and in line 8, after the words "for the", to strike out "loss of an established business and for all losses of personal and business effects suffered as a result of her forced evacuation by Government officials from the Territory of Hawaii, which evacuation was unauthorized and unlawful since she was a domiciliary of Hawaii and as such was not comprehended within the Secretary of Navy's evacuation order" and insert "cost of transportation from Honolulu to San Francisco, California, in May 1942".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CHIEF COUNSEL FOR COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) to authorize the employment of a chief counsel at a salary not to exceed \$15,000 per annum, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I ask that the joint resolution be passed over.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas withhold his objection until an explanation is made?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Yes; I am glad to withhold the objection.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I am not chairman of either the committee or the subcommittee. However, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is unable to be here at this time, and has asked me to make a brief explanation of the joint resolution.

When the chief counsel was employed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, a salary of \$15,000 was tentatively agreed to, as I understand. However, subsequent to that time we ascertained from the law that a special enactment would be required in order to make it possible to pay such a salary; as I remember, the present law provides that not in excess of \$12,000 can be paid, except by means of an act of Congress. That is why provision for the payment of a salary of \$17,500 was written into the resolution relating to the Kefauver committee, in order to permit the payment of that salary to its chief counsel.

Only yesterday the Committee on Rules and Administration took such action that I think the work of the special crime subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia will be quickly terminated and brought to an end, with the result that the amount of money involved in this matter will necessarily be a very small one.

I may say that the chief counsel has proved to be extremely able, and I think the amount proposed as payment for his services is really very fair.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Wyoming how much money, in dollars, is involved in this matter.

Mr. HUNT. I cannot tell the Senator from Tennessee exactly how much is involved; it will be the difference for only a few months between a salary of \$12,000, as provided by the Reorganization Act, and a salary of \$15,000, as provided in this joint resolution. I estimate that perhaps not more than \$8,000, or some such amount, will be involved.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming be willing to let this measure go over until the next call of the calendar? There may be good reason for the enactment of the joint resolution, but I should like very much to be able to look into it.

Mr. HUNT. Of Course, Mr. President, I shall not object to the course the Senator suggests. However, by the time of the next call of the calendar, the counsel may not be in the employ of the com-

mittee; he may have returned to his office in New York City. That is why we are attempting to have the joint resolution passed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas withdraw his objection?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I regret that because of the absence from the floor and probably from the session today of some of the Senators who are in very serious doubt about this matter, I cannot withdraw the objection.

However, I can say to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming that in all probability some of the matters objected to may be clarified before the next call of the calendar, so that this matter may be taken care of by that means or else may be expedited in some other manner.

Mr. HUNT. I thank the distinguished Senator.

For the RECORD, Mr. President, let me say that I failed to state that the joint resolution comes to the Senate by the unanimous vote of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the joint resolution will be passed over.

PRODUCTION OF WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER USES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 5) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economic production from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall object, because this bill is most far-reaching and involves a most important matter—let me say very frankly that I do not think this measure is of the type of those which should be passed during the call of the calendar.

So far as this particular bill is concerned, it has so many interesting phases, affecting so many areas of the country, so many people, and so many activities, that I would not want to see the bill passed during the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I am glad to do so.

Mr. ANDERSON. Let me say that this bill is one in which the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] was very much interested a year or so ago. We held hearings on the bill.

The reason why I hope there will not be objection to the bill now is that in connection with the hearings on rain-

making, representatives of one of the great foundations in the United States came to me and expressed their interest in the subject of making from sea water, water which could be used for irrigation or for industrial purposes.

If the Senate will pass this bill, I think the Department of the Interior will be able to make with private organizations arrangements by means of which a great deal of the money will be forthcoming. That is why the amount of Government money proposed for expenditure in connection with the bill has been substantially reduced.

I can assure the Senator that there is a great possibility of solving, by means of this route, some of the water problems of the West, which otherwise might be solved by methods which would prove more expensive than by the use of sea water.

So I hope the bill will be passed.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I understand that there are under way certain experiments which I hope may be developed. However, there are so many features of the bill which affect certain areas of the country that I can understand why some of the persons who have spoken to those of us on the calendar committee desire to have the bill go over; and I think it should go over until the next call of the calendar, so that we may have an opportunity to go into some of the phases of the matter about which the distinguished Senator from New Mexico has just spoken.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wish to say that all the rain-making features of the bill have been completely eliminated from it; the bill does not now deal at all with rain making. The bill deals only with the development of research and the testing on a pilot-plant scale of facilities for the use of sea water in the making of potable water.

For example, recently a scientist in Sweden has developed a new method which promises to be possibly 2 percent as expensive as the present methods, which are rather expensive. We have tried to find some way of testing that method, but there is no provision by which it can be tested.

Representatives of the research organization headed by Fairfield Osborne came to me and said they would appreciate having an opportunity to work on that matter in Government channels, and that their organization would provide most of the money for it.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield to me?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I notice that the Senator from New Mexico is keenly interested in research into the methods of rain making. Is it possible that the Senator from Kansas is even more keenly interested in research into some method of rain stopping?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Vermont that only last year hundreds of thousands of persons in my section of the country would have been most happy to have found some method of stopping rain.

Mr. President, in all seriousness I wish to say to the distinguished Senators that I am in sympathy with certain phases of the proposed research. I want no misunderstanding about that, for I think it is most commendable.

I have no reason to dispute the statement the Senator from New Mexico has made. However, there are certain other phases of the matter which cause me to feel compelled to object at this time to the present consideration of the bill.

I shall be glad to discuss this matter with the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, so that he will be able to get in contact with the Senators who are not now in the Chamber, but who have lodged objection to this measure.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, my very dear friend, the Senator from Kansas, recognizes, I know, that I am always happy to yield in a case of this sort. However, I should like to know the names of the Senators who have objected, because I am confident that they are mistaken in regard to the purport and effect of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill is passed over.

CONVEYANCE OF BEAR LAKE FISH-CULTURAL STATION TO UTAH FISH AND GAME COMMISSION—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3368) providing for the conveyance of the Bear Lake Fish-Cultural Station to the Fish and Game Commission of the State of Utah was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this bill was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on January 23. It involves the gratis transfer of 17.76 acres and fish-hatchery facilities, the combined value of which is estimated by the Interior Department to be \$10,000.

The bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior, in making the transfer, may include in the conveyance such conditions as he may deem necessary for the purpose of protecting the interests of the United States. No other reversionary clause or other restriction is included.

A call to the Interior Department elicited the information that no effective efforts have been made to determine whether any other Federal Government use is possible, although it is probably logical to assume that, due to the nature and placement of the property, no other Federal Government agency could use it. More importantly, it was also indicated that no survey had been made as to alternatives other than a free transfer, such as a continuation of the present cooperative agreement of lease with the State paying repair costs, or the payment of 50 percent of the fair market value.

Mr. President, this brings up once again the whole question as to whether we are going to give away Federal surplus property or whether we are going to try to protect all the taxpayers of the

United States by requiring the various States, counties, and municipalities which are trying to obtain Federal property for nothing to pay at least a fair sum for such property, such as 50 percent of the appraised fair market value.

In the last session of Congress my views on this subject suffered some battering because of various techniques which circumvented the Morse amendment but that does not in the slightest cool off my ardor to do what I can to protect all the taxpayers from a giveaway program involving Federal property. With a budget proposed of more than \$85,000,000,000, we in the Congress had better save every red cent we can for all the taxpayers.

In this bill there is involved a fish hatchery and, so far as I can tell, the bill is identical with a bill introduced some 2 or 3 years ago seeking to transfer without cost or payment a Federal fish hatchery to the University of Minnesota. At that time we prevailed upon the sponsors of the bill to accept a provision that 50 percent of the appraised fair market value should be paid for that fish hatchery. So long as the junior Senator from Oregon remains in the Senate this bill will never go through the Senate on the unanimous-consent calendar without provision being made for the payment of 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property.

So far as the junior Senator from Oregon and other Senators are concerned, we are going to do the best we can in this session of the Congress to save the taxpayers some money; we are going to try at least to get the Federal budget down to not more than \$70,000,000,000. So, I think we had better start here with this little \$10,000 item by saying to the State of Utah that it had better come across with \$5,000, half of the appraised fair market value of this property.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I withhold my objection until I hear from my friend, the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator from Oregon for yielding to me. I desire to point out to him, in addition to the facts to which he has called attention, that both the States and the Federal Government are engaged in the culture of fish. Perhaps neither of them ought to be in that business; I do not know whether they should or not; but both the States and the Federal Government are in it.

Here we have a property which was built by the WPA at a total cost to the Federal Government of \$10,000. The 17 acres of land was a gift to the Government of the United States, so the total cost to the Federal Government is approximately \$10,000, which was paid 16 years ago.

The situation is this: After this fish hatchery was built it was discovered that fish could not be raised there because there was too much nitrogen in the water; but the State of Utah can use the fish hatchery for the purpose of hatching fish, and the fish can then be

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6578

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 1952

Mr. ENGLE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas
4 of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of under-
5 ground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the
6 Congress to provide for the development of economically
7 feasible means of producing from sea water, or other saline
8 waters, water of quality suitable for agricultural, industrial,
9 municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this

1 end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such
2 agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem
3 appropriate, is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate
4 facilities (including not more than one demonstration plant)
5 to determine and to demonstrate the feasibility of producing
6 water as aforesaid; for purifying and storing the water and
7 byproducts derived from the operation of such facilities.
8 Facilities constructed and operations undertaken pursuant to
9 this Act shall be on a scale sufficient to determine the feasi-
10 bility of the development of such production on a large-scale
11 basis, for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water
12 resources of the Nation.

13 SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purpose of this Act, the
14 Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

15 (a) to conduct development work, which shall be
16 limited to that work directly connected with the opera-
17 tion of a demonstration plant by the Interior Department
18 and appurtenant facilities, to ascertain the lowest invest-
19 ment and operation costs, and to determine the best
20 plant designs and conditions of operation;

21 (b) to engage, by contract, chemists, physicists,
22 engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed
23 necessary, and any educational institution, scientific
24 organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed
25 suitable to do any part of the research or other work;

1 to coordinate the study of methods for the recovery and
2 marketing of byproducts resulting from and incident to
3 the production of water as herein provided for the pur-
4 pose of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the
5 costs of water production in any area by the commercial
6 utilization of such products;

7 (c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or dona-
8 tion, technical data, inventions, patent applications,
9 patents, licenses, land and any interest in land (includ-
10 ing water rights, easements, and leasehold interests),
11 plants and facilities, and other property or rights: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the land or other property acquired here-
13 under shall not exceed that necessary to carry on the
14 experiments and demonstrations for the purposes herein
15 provided;

16 (d) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or
17 municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and
18 with any private person, firm, educational institution,
19 or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this
20 Act;

21 (e) to request other Federal departments, agencies,
22 and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying
23 out his functions under this Act, which assistance such
24 departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby
25 authorized to render, and to advance to them funds

1 required to render such assistance or to reimburse them
2 for costs incurred in so doing.

3 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
4 dispose of all water and other products produced as a result
5 of its operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to
6 be prescribed by him: *Provided*, No patent acquired by the
7 United States under this Act shall prevent any citizen of
8 the United States, or corporation created under the laws of
9 the United States or any State thereof, from using any inven-
10 tion, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or re-
11 strict such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be the
12 basis of any claim against any such person or corporation
13 on account of such use.

14 SEC. 4. All moneys received for products of the plants
15 and for royalties and licenses under this Act shall be paid
16 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

17 SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall make re-
18 ports to the President and the Congress at the beginning
19 of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by
20 him under the provisions of this Act. The reports shall
21 include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

22 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules
23 and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

1 SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated, from
2 any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
3 sums, not to exceed \$20,000,000, as the Congress may from
4 time to time deem necessary to carry out the provisions of
5 this Act.

82ND CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6578

A BILL

To provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ENGLE

FEBRUARY 14, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

PROVIDING FOR CORRELATION AND COORDINATION OF RE-
SEARCH INTO PRACTICAL MEANS FOR THE ECONOMICAL PRO-
DUCTION, FROM SEA OR OTHER SALINE WATERS, OF WATER
SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, MUNICIPAL, AND
OTHER BENEFICIAL CONSUMPTIVE USES

MARCH 17, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ENGLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6578]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6578) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of underground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of economically feasible means of producing from sea water, or other saline waters, water of quality suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appropriate, is authorized—

(a) to supervise and direct the correlation and coordination of research and development work, which shall be limited to that work directly necessary to the development of one or more practical processes, to ascertain the lowest investment and operation costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

(b) to engage by contract, for the purposes outlined in subsection (a), chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other work; to correlate and coordinate, to the extent appropriate, the research and development work

in this field being made by such educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm;

(c) to acquire by purchase, license, lease, or donation, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents and licenses, to be made available to such chemists, physicists, engineers, educational institution, scientific organization or industrial or engineering firm engaged in any part of the research or other work;

(d) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this Act;

(e) to request other Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying out his functions under this Act, which assistance such departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby authorized to render, and to advance to them funds required to render such assistance or to reimburse them for costs incurred in so doing.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to dispose of all water and other products produced as a result of its operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, No patent acquired by the United States under this Act shall prevent any citizen of the United States, or corporation created under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, from using any invention, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or restrict such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be the basis of any claim against any such person or corporation on account of such use.

SEC. 3. All moneys received for products of the plants and for royalties and licenses under this Act shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under the provisions of this Act. The reports shall include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not to exceed one million dollars, for a five-year period, to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That departmental expenses for the correlation and coordination of information over said five-year period shall not exceed the sum of \$250,000: *Provided further*, That departmental costs shall be scheduled in equal amounts over that period insofar as practicable.

Amend the title to read:

A bill to provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

H. R. 6578 was introduced in order to have a "clean bill" containing the numerous amendments to H. R. 7 made by the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the first session of the Eighty-second Congress. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs made even more drastic changes in the bill at its meeting on March 11, 1952. The basic objective of the bills is the same; namely, to authorize research in the field of desalting sea water and saline water in an effort to provide additional sources of fresh water in areas of scarcity.

The more specific purpose of language contained in the new bill (H. R. 6578, as amended) is to prevent any unnecessary authorization of more Government activity where results can be obtained by use of private or non-Federal funds. It is the opinion of the committee that Federal activity should be confined to the bare minimum necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill. This legislation would place definite limitations on the Department of the Interior and confine

the Department's functions regarding this subject to correlating data and coordinating progress in research.

Because of the proposed research program's relation to furnishing additional water for arid areas, presumably the work contemplated can be carried on within the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation. This, the committee believes, should make unnecessary the creation of any additional organization within the Department to carry out the purposes of H. R. 6578.

The bill carries an authorization for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a 5-year period and provides that departmental expenses for the correlation and coordination of information over said 5-year period shall not exceed \$250,000 scheduled in equal amounts each year, insofar as practicable.

It is the intent of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that the Secretary of the Interior shall include a provision which requires that the results of the research conducted with the aid of public funds shall be available at all times for general public use in any contracts which are entered into as a result of this act.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Section 1 declares it to be the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of economically feasible means of producing from sea water, or other saline waters, water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of underground water throughout the Nation.

Section 1 (a) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to correlate and coordinate research and development work to ascertain the lowest investments and operation costs, and to determine the best plant designs and condition of operation.

Section 1 (b) authorizes the Secretary to engage by contract, for the purposes outlined in subsection 1 (a), chemists, physicists, engineers, and other persons; also, any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm to conduct research and development work.

Section 1 (c) provides for the acquisition by purchase, license, lease or donation, any technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents and licenses, to be used in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Section 1 (d) provides for cooperation with non-Federal public agencies, private individuals, and other groups to effectuate the purposes of this act.

Section 1 (e) authorizes the Secretary to request assistance from other Federal agencies and makes provision for the transfer of funds.

Section 2 provides for the disposal of water and byproducts of the research program, and also protects the right to full public use of the patents or discoveries made as a result of this act.

Section 3 provides for deposit of moneys collected from the sale of water or byproducts of the research program.

Section 4 requires annual reports on the program to the President and the Congress from the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 5 provides for issuance of departmental rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of the act.

Section 6 authorizes the appropriation of funds with definite restrictions on departmental costs in the research program.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H. R. 6578.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

The favorable comments on H. R. 6578 from the Secretary of the Interior dated March 7, 1952, are set forth below. These supplement the Department's report of April 10, 1951, on the original bills, H. R. 6 and H. R. 7, which is also included.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington D. C., March 7, 1952.

Hon. JOHN R. MURDOCK,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. MURDOCK: In response to your recent requests for reports from this Department on H. R. 6578 and H. R. 6704, both of which are bills to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, I enclose copies of a letter dated February 25 to the Honorable Clair Engle, chairman of the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, which was sent in reply to a letter from him dated February 18.

The letter to Mr. Engle contains a statement of the views of this Department on H. R. 6578 with which H. R. 6704 is identical. It has been sent to the Bureau of the Budget and will, I hope, serve your committee in lieu of a formal report on these two bills.

As is pointed out in the letter to Mr. Engle, our examination of H. R. 6578 indicates that the general principles of this legislation are the same as H. R. 7 with respect to the latter's salt-water aspects. In reporting to your committee on this bill on April 10, 1951, we indicated that the Bureau of the Budget had advised that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., February 25, 1952.

Hon. CLAIR ENGLE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. ENGLE: Thank you for your letter of February 18 in which you invited me to comment on H. R. 6578, a bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

Mr. Lineveaver, of the Bureau of Reclamation, has told me of your conversation with him concerning this matter. I had hoped, of course, that the committee would see fit to report out one of the bills that had previously been introduced and that had been cleared with the Bureau of the Budget. I believe, however, that your conclusion that the general principles of this legislation are the same as H. R. 7, which has already been approved by the Bureau of the Budget is well founded with respect to the salt-water aspects of H. R. 7 to which H. R. 6578 is limited. Although I have had no discussion with Bureau of the Budget officials concerning H. R. 6578, our own examination of this bill would lead us to much the same conclusion. Even with the reduced amount of appropriations which the bill authorizes—an amount which, I assume, can be increased at some later date

if the need arises—its enactment would go far toward permitting active Federal civilian participation in the very important program which it envisages.

Please call on us if we can be of any further assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR CHAPMAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., April 10, 1951.

HON. JOHN R. MURDOCK,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. MURDOCK: I am glad to comply with your requests for an expression of the views of this Department on two identical bills (H. R. 6 and H. R. 7) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

H. R. 6 and H. R. 7 are based upon several previous bills and amendments thereto. These include S. 1300 and H. R. 3123, Eighty-first Congress, which were introduced by Senator O'Mahoney and Congressman McKinnon, respectively; the amendments to S. 1300 proposed on January 5, 1950, by Senator Downey for himself and Senators O'Mahoney and McFarland, and the amendments recommended by this Department in its reports of July 7, 1949, April 12, 1950, and June 23, 1950, to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and in its report of April 12, 1950, to the House Committee on Public Lands. Reference is invited to those reports for certain details not herein discussed.

Enactment of H. R. 6 or H. R. 7 would authorize this Department to engage in necessary research to develop economically feasible means of producing from saline waters directly or from the atmosphere water which is suitable for beneficial consumptive use.

Water shortages are acute throughout many areas of the West today, where many thousands of acres of irrigated land are being kept in production only through serious overpumping of the existing ground water. Pumping from ground water for irrigation in some of the most highly productive areas in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, during the past few years has been at rates far exceeding the safe yields as estimated by the United States Geological Survey.

Thousands of acres of fertile western soil await only irrigation water to be transformed into highly productive agricultural lands. With ample water for these lands, opportunities would be presented for expansion of our traditional American farm family way of life, and production of crops to feed and clothe our growing population would be greatly increased.

The fears of drought with its devastation of farm capital and income and its repercussions in commerce and taxation could be ameliorated and perhaps removed all over the United States with discovery of successful ways to obtain precipitation when and where it is needed.

Rapid increases in population in the Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan areas of California during the 1940's and prospective increases there during the 1950's require an ever-continuing search for water. If the present emergency continues for long, the need for additional domestic and industrial water supplies in these and some of the other western cities may well become immediate and pressing.

Many eastern cities, including New York City, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Mobile, and New Orleans, as well as midwestern and western cities, are vulnerable to droughts; any sudden increase in the population or industry, such as that which would result from defense preparations or war, would cause serious water shortages in many areas.

Many areas throughout the Western States, because of soil characteristics, have water which is too salty, either originally or because of use and reuse, to be used for irrigation or for industrial and even domestic purposes. Such saltiness is minor compared with the concentrations of ocean water. Such problems can at times be corrected by dilution of the water, or by leaching of soils. But to do so requires an abundance of fresh water generally not available for such purposes.

Man's search for water is the history of the world. The Bible is full of the importance of water to the tribes of Israel. Egypt rose and fell on the flow of the Nile. The Great Plains area of the United States rose to a peak, then came

a disastrous slump from lack of water. Man has relied upon wells and the wells dried up; he has tried rivers, and the rivers dried up. Lakes and springs come and go with weather conditions. Few people realize the importance of water in their everyday lives. Water appears to be but an accomplished fact to the average person. But it becomes a fact only as the result of work, research, and vision.

The bills before you are a step forward in man's search. It is a visionary step.

The benefits to millions of our citizens that would follow successful development of economically feasible means of producing, from the oceans and other saline waters, water of quality suitable for beneficial consumptive use would be incalculable. The large-scale purification of the salt water of oceans, either directly in conversion plants or by inducing precipitation of the moisture that nature herself has evaporated from the seas and transported inland, is an opportunity that challenges not only the imagination but the scientific resources of the Nation as well. Frontiers would be opened for development throughout the United States.

Converting salt water to fresh water is an everyday occurrence. Any schoolboy can do it with a teakettle. The problem is how to do it on a large scale at reasonable cost. Already we know that by compression-distillation methods fresh water can be and is being produced for a cost of near \$180 per acre-foot. The limiting factor is energy cost. Perhaps use of solar energy is the answer. Numerous other methods have been and should be studied. Some already give promise of water at a reasonable price.

Evidence is also piling up that points to the conclusion that it is possible, under certain conditions not completely defined as yet, to cause some rainfall or snowfall artificially. However, the purpose of governmental research to date has been confined almost entirely to the study of cloud modification. Except for very meager studies by private firms, practical rain making to increase water supplies has not been an objective of research. I say this notwithstanding the fact that very large segments of our Western States are now undergoing commercial cloud-seeding operations based on very scanty knowledge of the consequences.

From present indications, it appears that the cost of producing rain or snow artificially may be remarkably low once the research and experimental work has been completed. It appears possible that the winter snow pack in certain mountainous areas might be increased in this way. Thus the total quantity of water available for irrigation, municipal water supply, and power production would also be increased. Much basic and applied research and field demonstration, however, will be needed before it can be said with complete certainty on what scale such operations are practicable and what the cost of the resulting product will be.

In addition to the direct benefits that might accrue from increasing the water supply available for beneficial consumptive use, the studies incident thereto may well lead to knowledge which will be useful in controlling or ameliorating air pollution—a serious problem in some areas. The increased runoff from the artificially produced rain or snow may, moreover, require changes in plans for future water-use projects and even in designs of dams and other works. If this additional water is to become available, its amount and location should be determined at the earliest possible date so as to avoid costly alterations of structures now being planned and designed by the Bureau of Reclamation and other Federal and private organizations. It is possible that some modification of existing structures may also be necessary.

The Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce has for many years engaged in the measurement of atmospheric phenomena, the collection and analysis of precipitation records, and recently in the evaluation of techniques that have been suggested for producing precipitation artificially. The assistance of that agency and of all other organizations which have performed or are conducting research in this field will be sought.

I recommend the deletion of the word "transporting" in line 8, page 2, of the bills.

The committee may wish to consider adding to paragraph (g) of section 2 (p. 4, line 9) a proviso along the following lines: "*Provided*, That prior to conducting any operations in the air the Civil Aeronautics Administration shall be consulted and no such operation which, in the judgment of the Administration, will constitute a hazard to the safety of air traffic within a described area and at a specified time if conducted at a proposed place and time shall be conducted at that place and time."

Your committee may also wish to add a new section between the present sections 2 and 3 reading as follows:

"The Secretary shall, with respect to the development of techniques for the production of water from the atmosphere, cooperate with the Secretary of Commerce to assure that the facilities and experience of the Department of Commerce are fully utilized. Research undertaken by the Secretary under the authority contained in this Act shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military and security limitations, to the end that research and developments under this Act which are primarily of a civil nature will contribute to the defense of the Nation and that research and developments in the same field which are primarily of a military nature and are conducted by the Department of Defense will be made available to advance the purposes of this Act and to strengthen the civil economy of the Nation."

We were advised by letter dated March 20, 1950, from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget as follows:

"I am authorized to inform you that the President desires to have the Department of the Interior take the leadership in necessary research, experimentation, and demonstration designed to develop economic means of producing from sea water or other saline waters, water which is suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal water supply, and other beneficial consumptive uses."

"The President agrees that statutory authority for the necessary work should be sought and requests you to take the lead on behalf of the administration in recommending early enactment by the Congress of S. 1300 with certain amendments * * *."

All of the amendments thereafter suggested were recommended by us to the Public Lands Committee in connection with its consideration of H. R. 3123, Eighty-first Congress, to which reference has already been made, and are incorporated in the text of H. R. 6 and H. R. 7.

I note, moreover, that in his letter of March 16, 1951, to Senator O'Mahoney, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after recognizing that "the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce all have responsibilities and programs which may be deeply affected by further developments in weather control and modification," went on to say:

"In the light of information obtained in recent weeks, we feel that it would be appropriate for the several Federal agencies concerned to continue whatever work they can under existing authorities and funds made available under those authorities. We are of the opinion that such further work as can be justified at this time can be carried on under the provisions of S. 5 as suggested for amendment by the Department of the Interior in its report. The authorities of that bill will permit full interdepartmental collaboration."

"Finally, it would seem to this office that further information on attempts to alter weather conditions should be collected from whatever sources are available throughout the country and that such information should be presented to the Congress before legislative authorizations broader than those contemplated in S. 5. are enacted into law."

A copy of Mr. Lawton's letter is attached.

I am advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to transmission of this report to the Congress and that enactment of the proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 16, 1951.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Room 224, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: This is in reply to your request of January 11 1951, for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 5, a bill to provide for the extraction of potable water from sea water and other saline sources, and in further response to a letter of February 26, 1951, from Mills Astin, chief clerk of your committee, in which he asked that we consider S. 5 in relation to two other bills, S. 222 and S. 798, which would provide for the development and regulation of methods of weather modification and control, and of artificially inducing rainfall respectively.

In his 1951 budget message, the President said:

"Experience in recent years has shown that it may not be possible to meet the shortages of water, which are a threat in some areas, through our extensive water resources program. I recommend, therefore, that the Congress enact legislation authorizing the initiation of research to find means of transforming salt water into fresh water in large volumes at economic costs."

As there are no technical obstacles in producing fresh water from the sea and other saline sources, such experimentation should continue, with particular attention to the whole matter of the economic feasibility of the project. Accordingly, it is the view of the Bureau of the Budget that authority should be provided to permit research into methods of extracting potable water from saline sources more economically than is possible under present processes.

On the other aspects of these bills, particularly those relating to the artificial induction of rainfall, and weather modification and control, the picture is by no means as clear. The principal difficulty, as we understand it, appears to be that the physical processes by which rain is formed and precipitated are not yet understood. Some of the foremost scientists in this field doubt whether there is sufficient experimental evidence to prove that precipitation can be successfully induced artificially. In our present state of imperfect knowledge the difficulties of controlling or modifying the weather would seem to be so great that any Federal program should be limited to research and the evaluation of existing knowledge and data. At this time, therefore, it would seem to us unwise, if not impossible, to attempt to settle the jurisdictional questions which the three bills raise. The Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce all have responsibilities and programs which may be deeply affected by further developments in weather control and modification. For these reasons the Bureau has indicated that presentation to the committee of their views by all three Departments and any other interested agencies would be without objection from this office.

In the light of information obtained in recent weeks, we feel that it would be appropriate for the several Federal agencies concerned to continue whatever work they can under existing authorities and funds made available under those authorities. We are of the opinion that such further work as can be justified at this time can be carried on under the provisions of S. 5 as suggested for amendment by the Department of the Interior in its report. The authorities of that bill will permit full interdepartmental collaboration.

Finally, it would seem to this office that further information on attempts to alter weather conditions should be collected from whatever sources are available throughout the country and that such information should be presented to the Congress before legislative authorizations broader than those contemplated in S. 5 are enacted into law.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. LAWTON, *Director*.

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6578

[Report No. 1519]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 1952

Mr. ENGLE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MARCH 17, 1952

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas
4 of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of under-
5 ground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the
6 Congress to provide for the development of economically
7 feasible means of producing from sea water, or other saline
8 waters, water of quality suitable for agricultural, industrial,
9 municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this

1 end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such
2 agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem
3 appropriate, is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate
4 facilities (including not more than one demonstration plant)
5 to determine and to demonstrate the feasibility of producing
6 water as aforesaid; for purifying and storing the water and
7 byproducts derived from the operation of such facilities.
8 Facilities constructed and operations undertaken pursuant to
9 this Act shall be on a scale sufficient to determine the feasi-
10 bility of the development of such production on a large-scale
11 basis, for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water
12 resources of the Nation.

13 SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purpose of this Act, the
14 Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

15 (a) to conduct development work, which shall be
16 limited to that work directly connected with the opera-
17 tion of a demonstration plant by the Interior Department
18 and appurtenant facilities, to ascertain the lowest invest-
19 ment and operation costs, and to determine the best
20 plant designs and conditions of operation;

21 (b) to engage, by contract, chemists, physicists,
22 engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed
23 necessary, and any educational institution, scientific
24 organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed
25 suitable to do any part of the research or other work;

1 to coordinate the study of methods for the recovery and
2 marketing of byproducts resulting from and incident to
3 the production of water as herein provided for the pur-
4 pose of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the
5 costs of water production in any area by the commercial
6 utilization of such products;

7 (c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or dona-
8 tion, technical data, inventions, patent applications,
9 patents, licenses, land and any interest in land (includ-
10 ing water rights, easements, and leasehold interests),
11 plants and facilities, and other property or rights: *Pro-*
12 *vided,* That the land or other property acquired here-
13 under shall not exceed that necessary to carry on the
14 experiments and demonstrations for the purposes herein
15 provided;

16 (d) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or
17 municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and
18 with any private person, firm, educational institution,
19 or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this
20 Act;

21 (e) to request other Federal departments, agencies,
22 and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying
23 out his functions under this Act, which assistance such
24 departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby
25 authorized to render, and to advance to them funds

1 required to render such assistance or to reimburse them
2 for costs incurred in so doing.

3 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
4 dispose of all water and other products produced as a result
5 of its operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to
6 be prescribed by him: *Provided*, No patent acquired by the
7 United States under this Act shall prevent any citizen of
8 the United States, or corporation created under the laws of
9 the United States or any State thereof, from using any inven-
10 tion, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or re-
11 strict such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be the
12 basis of any claim against any such person or corporation
13 on account of such use.

14 SEC. 4. All moneys received for products of the plants
15 and for royalties and licenses under this Act shall be paid
16 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

17 SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall make re-
18 ports to the President and the Congress at the beginning
19 of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by
20 him under the provisions of this Act. The reports shall
21 include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

22 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules
23 and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

24 SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated, from
25 any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such

1 sums, not to exceed \$20,000,000, as the Congress may from
2 time to time deem necessary to carry out the provisions of
3 this Act.

4 *That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas*
5 *of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of under-*
6 *ground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the*
7 *Congress to provide for the development of economically*
8 *feasible means of producing from sea water, or other saline*
9 *waters, water of quality suitable for agricultural, industrial,*
10 *municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this*
11 *end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agen-*
12 *cies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appro-*
13 *priate, is authorized—*

14 *(a) to supervise and direct the correlation and*
15 *coordination of research and development work, which*
16 *shall be limited to that work directly necessary to the*
17 *development of one or more practical processes, to*
18 *ascertain the lowest investment and operation costs, and*
19 *to determine the best plant designs and conditions of*
20 *operation;*

21 *(b) to engage by contract, for the purposes outlined*
22 *in subsection (a), chemists, physicists, engineers, and*
23 *such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and*
24 *any educational institution, scientific organization, or*

1 industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any
2 part of the research or other work; to correlate and co-
3 ordinate, to the extent appropriate, the research and
4 development work in this field being made by such edu-
5 cational institution, scientific organization, or industrial
6 or engineering firm;

7 (c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or dona-
8 tion, technical data, inventions, patent applications,
9 patents and licenses, to be made available to such chemists,
10 physicists, engineers, educational institution, scientific
11 organization or industrial or engineering firm engaged
12 in any part of the research or other work;

13 (d) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or
14 municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and
15 with any private person, firm, educational institution, or
16 other organization in effectuating the purpose of this
17 Act; and

18 (e) to request other Federal departments, agencies,
19 and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying
20 out his functions under this Act, which assistance such
21 departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby
22 authorized to render, and to advance to them funds re-
23 quired to render such assistance or to reimburse them for
24 costs incurred in so doing.

25 SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to

1 dispose of all water and other products produced as a result
2 of its operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to
3 be prescribed by him: Provided, That no patent acquired by
4 the United States under this Act shall prevent any citizen of
5 the United States, or corporation created under the laws of
6 the United States or any State thereof, from using any inven-
7 tion, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or restrict
8 such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be the basis
9 of any claim against any such person or corporation on
10 account of such use.

11 SEC. 3. All moneys received for products of the plants
12 and for royalties and licenses under this Act shall be paid into
13 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

14 SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports
15 to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each
16 regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under
17 the provisions of this Act. The reports shall include suitable
18 recommendations for further legislation.

19 SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules
20 and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

21 SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated, from
22 any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
23 sums, not to exceed \$1,000,000, for a five-year period, to
24 carry out the provisions of this Act: Provided, That depart-
25 mental expenses for the correlation and coordination of in-

1 formation over said five-year period shall not exceed the sum
2 of \$250,000: Provided further, That departmental costs shall
3 be scheduled in equal amounts over that period insofar as
4 practicable.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes."

82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 6578

[Report No. 1519]

A BILL

To provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ENGLE

FEBRUARY 14, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

MARCH 17, 1952

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Calendar No. 1556

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6578

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 3 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1952

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas
4 of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of under-
5 ground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the
6 Congress to provide for the development of economically
7 feasible means of producing from sea water, or other saline
8 waters, water of quality suitable for agricultural, industrial,

1 municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this
2 end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agen-
3 cies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appro-
4 priate, is authorized—

5 (a) to supervise and direct the correlation and
6 coordination of research and development work, which
7 shall be limited to that work directly necessary to the
8 development of one or more practical processes, to
9 ascertain the lowest investment and operation costs, and
10 to determine the best plant designs and conditions of
11 operation;

12 (b) to engage by contract, for the purposes outlined
13 in subsection (a), chemists, physicists, engineers, and
14 such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and
15 any educational institution, scientific organization, or
16 industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any
17 part of the research or other work; to correlate and co-
18 ordinate, to the extent appropriate, the research and
19 development work in this field being made by such edu-
20 cational institution, scientific organization, or industrial
21 or engineering firm;

22 (c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or dona-
23 tion, technical data, inventions, patent applications,
24 patents and licenses, to be made available to such chem-
25 ists, physicists, engineers, educational institution, scien-

1 tific organization or industrial or engineering firm en-
2 gaged in any part of the research or other work;

3 (d) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or
4 municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and
5 with any private person, firm, educational institution, or
6 other organization in effectuating the purpose of this
7 Act; and

8 (e) to request other Federal departments, agencies,
9 and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying
10 out his functions under this Act, which assistance such
11 departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby
12 authorized to render, and to advance to them funds re-
13 quired to render such assistance or to reimburse them for
14 costs incurred in so doing.

15 SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
16 dispose of all water and other products produced as a result
17 of its operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to
18 be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That no patent acquired by
19 the United States under this Act shall prevent any citizen of
20 the United States, or corporation created under the laws of
21 the United States or any State thereof, from using any inven-
22 tion, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or restrict
23 such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be the basis
24 of any claim against any such person or corporation on
25 account of such use.

1 SEC. 3. All moneys received for products of the plants
2 and for royalties and licenses under this Act shall be paid into
3 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

4 SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports
5 to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each
6 regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under
7 the provisions of this Act. The reports shall include suitable
8 recommendations for further legislation.

9 SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules
10 and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

11 SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated, from
12 any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
13 sums, not to exceed \$1,000,000, for a five-year period, to
14 carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That depart-
15 mental expenses for the correlation and coordination of in-
16 formation over said five-year period shall not exceed the sum
17 of \$250,000: *Provided further*, That departmental costs shall
18 be scheduled in equal amounts over that period insofar as
19 practicable.

Passed the House of Representatives June 2, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82ND CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6578

AN ACT

To provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

JUNE 3 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1952

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

7. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. 2610, providing that excess-land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands that will receive a supplemental water supply from the San Luis project, Colo. (pp. 6422-3).
Passed as reported H. R. 5633, to approve a contract with the irrigation districts on the Owyhee project (pp. 6424-5).
8. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported S. 2357, to provide that horticultural commodities shall be included within the term "agricultural commodities" for the purpose of the agricultural exemption for motor carriers in the Interstate Commerce Act (p. 6427).
9. AGRICULTURE CENSUS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2903, to provide that a census of agriculture be taken in Oct. 1954 and in the same month of each tenth year thereafter (S. Rept. 1621) (p. 6374).
10. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Connally, George, Green, Wiley, and Smith of W. J. were appointed conferees on H. R. 7005, to continue the Mutual Security Program (pp. 6376-7). House conferees were appointed May 29.
11. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 2653, to standardize rates on household goods shipped by the U. S. Government for its employees (S. Rept. 1625) (p. 6374).
12. BUILDINGS. Discussed and passed over H. R. 4323, to authorize GSA to enter into long-term lease-purchase agreements for buildings (p. 6420).
13. WEATHER CONTROL. Discussed and passed over S. 2225, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification (pp. 6383-4).
14. TUNA-FISH IMPORTS. Discussed and passed over H. R. 5693, to impose a tariff on tuna-fish imports (p. 6384).
15. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. Sen. Robertson inserted the opening statement of Rep. Murray at the house hearings on amendments to the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. 6377-8).
16. FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from the Wis. Director of Vocational and Adult Education favoring a postage stamp honoring FFA (pp. 6373-4).

HOUSE

17. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Passed as reported H. R. 6578, to provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other Beneficial consumptive uses. This amended version of the bill authorizes appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a 5-year period, gives the Interior Department responsibility for the project, and provides for advances of funds to other cooperating departments and agencies. (pp. 6462-3.)
18. AGRICULTURE CENSUS. Passed as reported H. R. 7202, providing for an agricultural census in Oct. 1954 and decennially thereafter (p. 6465).
19. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. Passed without amendment H. R. 7806, authorizing certain Federal employees to attend, without loss of pay or annual leave, funerals of

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 3, 1952
For actions of June 2, 1952
62nd-2nd, No. 94

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills: Reducing coconut tariff for Pacific Territory. Ready for President. Authorizing Forest Service airports. Modifying Md. tobacco quota law. Senate debated road authorization bill. House passed salt-water research bill. House debated Korean GI bill.

SENATE

1. COCONUT TARIFF. Passed without amendment H. R. 7188, to extend to coconut oil from the trust territory of the Pacific Islands the same exemption from the additional processing tax of 2 cents a pound as is provided to coconut oil from the Philippines and U. S. possessions (p. 6384). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FOREST AIRPORTS. Passed as reported S. 2229, to authorize this Department to acquire and operate airports near national forests (p. 6423).
3. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 2603, to return to Oregon a 2-acre tract which had been donated to this Department for use as a fish hatchery (pp. 6425-6).
Discussed and passed over H. R. 5314, to donate to California University a tract of EPISAE land for grape research (pp. 6426-7).
4. EDUCATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 6922, to extend to Alaska colleges the benefits of the act of 1935 authorizing Federal contributions toward the endowment and support of agriculture and the mechanic arts (p. 6427). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. TOBACCO. Passed as reported H. R. 3554, to change the carry-over date for Maryland tobacco from October 1 to January 1 of each year (pp. 6427-8).
6. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. Began debate on S. 2437, to authorize 1954 and 1955 appropriations for roads, including forest highways and forest roads and trails (pp. 6451-6).

Upon coming to Congress a decade and a half ago, I soon learned of the sterling character, affable friendliness, and great judicial knowledge of Judge Hobbs. We had many things in common. His constituency, like mine, was engaged in tilling the soil, producing chiefly cotton which ultimately was spun and woven in the local textile plants for world consumption. From the very beginning, I sought and won the confidence and friendship of this distinguished gentleman so devoted to his tasks.

The judge, as he was affectionately called, was a natural-born student of the law. He observed the oft-quoted axiom that "the law is a jealous mistress." He seemed never happier than when engaged in drafting needed, helpful legislation and in arguing for the true interpretation of the laws written by those of the past. Any student of the law was fortunate in having the opportunity to associate with one so devoted to his profession.

It is significant that, upon voluntarily retiring from Congress two short years ago, Judge Hobbs resumed his practice at the bar with his two distinguished sons, under the firm name of Hobbs, Hobbs & Hobbs.

I trust that I shall not soon forget the lessons I learned from my colleague and that by precept and example I may transmit these great truths and fundamental principles to my own son at the bar.

Our country at large, and particularly the beloved southland, has lost one of its greatest advocates. During these sad moments of regret, let us resolve more definitely to emulate the example set for us by this scholarly gentleman whose constant desire was to make this a better and a happier world in which to live.

No greater heritage could be left for the faithful widow and fine children who are permitted to carry the name Hobbs on to generations yet unborn. It is a distinction and a great privilege to have known Judge Hobbs, to have served with him in this great legislative body, and be permitted to utter these humble words in tribute to his passing.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, with a heart full of sadness, I acknowledge a great personal loss in the passing of Judge Sam Hobbs. It was my pleasure to know Judge Hobbs intimately, and, on many occasions, to seek his sage counsel and advice on personal and legislative matters. I always found him to be equal to the occasion, and feel that his many courtesies to me enabled me to better serve the people whom I represent.

Judge Hobbs was a man of abiding convictions, with both the courage and ability to maintain them. His influence will long be felt in this House, and his opinions on constitutional questions, in particular, will be cited for years to come.

With heavy hearts, we say farewell to our friend, Judge Hobbs, comforted in the knowledge that he is reaping the heavenly reward which he so justly deserved.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I was indeed shocked this morning when I heard the sad news of the passing of my good friend and our former colleague Con-

gressman Sam F. Hobbs, of Alabama, who was first elected to the House in 1934 and served continuously until last year when he voluntarily retired.

I consider myself extremely fortunate in having gained his warm friendship shortly after I was elected to Congress and I shall always recall with profound appreciation his wise counsel and gentle character. He was a fine Christian gentleman of the old school, an able lawyer and an accomplished orator. His distinguished record in the House of Representatives and in the great House Committee on the Judiciary will long live after him.

Judge Hobbs, as he was affectionately known to most of us on both sides of the aisle, had not been in good health for several years prior to his retirement and I am sure that the constant strain of his arduous tasks seriously affected his health and was instrumental in shortening his life.

The people of his community and the State of Alabama have lost a conscientious and able statesman. I have lost a real friend. I shall always remember how kind and thoughtful he was during those years that ripened into a friendship that I shall forever cherish.

To his good wife and sons I extend my deepest sympathy. I am sure that a kind Providence will comfort them in their great sorrow.

Mr. REAMS. Mr. Speaker, last year when I entered Congress for the first term, I became acquainted with Judge Sam Hobbs. I met him almost as soon as I took my seat in the House. He had been an undergraduate student at Vanderbilt University where I later studied law. Mutual friends advised me to meet him. I had known of his ability as a lawyer, a judge, and of the outstanding record he had made for 16 years in Congress, so I eagerly accepted their suggestion. However, it was with some tenuity I introduced myself to him. That fortunate act enriched my life by giving me the opportunity to know and enjoy the friendship of one of the finest gentlemen I ever met, even for so short a time.

As he finished the legislative phase of his life and returned to Alabama with plans to take up again the practice of law, I could not help but think of the words of Mr. Justice Holmes, spoken on his ninetieth birthday:

The riders in a race do not stop short when they reach the goal.

There is a little finishing canter before coming to a standstill.

There is time to hear the kind voices of friends and to say to one's self: "The work is done."

But, just as one says that, the answer comes: "The race is over but the work never is done while the power to work remains."

The canter that brings you to a standstill need not be only coming to rest.

It cannot be while you still live. For to live is to function. That is all there is in living.

And so I end with a line from a Latin poet who uttered the message more than 1,500 years ago: "Death plucks my ear and says, live—I am coming."

That was the way Judge Hobbs ended his fine congressional experience. He had determined not to be a candidate

again. I suspect that he knew his health would not stand the strain of another term. But he was looking forward eagerly to going back to Alabama to enter the practice of law with his sons. His membership in Congress and his experience here had been a vital part of his life for 16 years. That was over but he could not stop short and say, "The work is done."

He stayed in Washington for 2 months in order that he might gracefully bid his old friends farewell and lose no chance of making new ones among the Members who were entering Congress for the first time. His advice and encouragement meant much to me as it did to other new Congressmen. It was easily apparent that Sam Hobbs was truly a fine Christian gentleman who loved his fellowman.

I extend my sincerest sympathy to his family. Their loss is very great. May they find comfort in the largeness and goodness of his life and in his firm belief in an even better life beyond the setting sun.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, news of the death of Sam Hobbs brings a sense of deep personal sorrow. It was my privilege to know him for many years, even before my election to the Congress. Our colleagues from Alabama have spoken sincerely and eloquently of his many virtues, and I wish to join in these tributes to our beloved friend.

He was firm in his convictions but always gracious to those with whom he differed. He was courageous but warm-hearted and kind. His boundless energies were given to promoting many good causes, including those of his church which he served with such devotion. We who served with him in the Congress and a multitude who knew him outside official circles mourn the passing of a great and good man.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, it was not until my colleagues were paying their respective tributes to Hon. Samuel Francis Hobbs, of Alabama, that I learned of his death. Few men have served in the House of Representatives during my time for whom I have entertained a higher esteem and affection. I find as I grow older that the passing of friends occurs with greater frequency. Their loss would be almost unbearable were it not for a firm belief in immortality, and an unshaken faith that we shall meet again.

The tributes paid today to Judge Hobbs raise the question, How did he, in his public life, attain to his great influence in the House of Representatives and on the bench? It was not by rank, or wealth, or talents, or eloquence, or ability alone, but rather by integrity of character. This immortal substance our departed friend possessed in the fullest measure. Thus, as we review the public life of Judge Hobbs, how true it is, as has been said: That character is the invulnerable armor which will withstand every assault and march triumphant to the highest positions of honor and trust within the gift of a grateful people. Our departed colleague has met the challenge that appears above the Speaker's chair.

Let us develop the resources of our land—call forth its powers—build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

Judge Hobbs met this challenge to perform something worthy to be remembered, by this and future generations.

I extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Hobbs and the members of the family in this time of a great bereavement.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad heart that I pay my respects at this time to my former colleague and very dear friend, Judge Sam F. Hobbs, of Selma, Ala.

Judge Hobbs represented the Fourth District of Alabama in Congress for 16 years. His contribution to Alabama and to the United States stands on its own merits. Every Member of Congress sitting in this Chamber who knew Judge Hobbs, and that includes everyone except the newly elected Members, admired and respected him.

I remember that as a new Member of the House of Representatives he was always a great source of strength for me. I knew that I could always get his sincere, conscientious, and sound advice on the crucial issues of the day in the interest of our country. He was a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian leader.

My family was honored on several occasions when Judge and Mrs. Hobbs visited in our home. We feel a personal loss that cannot be adequately expressed, and extend to Sarah Ellen and the boys our warmest sympathy and love.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5990) to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs VINSON, DURHAM, and SHORT.

TIDELAND OIL LANDS

(Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include a letter.)

[Mr. LUCAS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 79 of May 19 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea" and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. HINSHAW, may be granted leave of absence for the week of June 2, due to personal and family business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON THE STEEL SEIZURE

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court has just decided that the steel mills be turned back to the owning companies, in practical effect, in the steel seizure case by a vote of 6 to 3. Congress now has the responsibility to act. It appears, from such part of the opinion as is already reported, that the Court is putting the problem right in the lap of the Congress, where it has always belonged and where it does belong now. The Court cleared the atmosphere now and made the point, I think, very clearly, that the responsibility is upon the Congress to see that industry, operates, when necessary for national defense, and where injunctions and receiverships and all these other techniques will not operate to make production take place.

I hope that now the Congress will, at long last, realize their responsibility which many of us have been saying the Congress has had for some years—mine goes back to the debate on the Taft-Hartley Act where I pointed out this default—and take up promptly this matter of what should be done in the event of a national paralysis labor-management dispute when we simply must have the production in the national interest.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PRESERVING HISTORIC PROPERTIES, OBJECTS, AND BUILDINGS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 254) to provide for investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the city of Boston, Mass., and general vicinity thereof, for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

RESERVE CERTAIN LAND ON PUBLIC DOMAIN IN NEVADA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4285) to reserve certain land on the public domain in Nevada for addition to the Summit Lake Indian Reservation.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR WATER RESEARCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6578) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of underground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of economically feasible means of producing from sea water, or other saline waters, water of quality suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appropriate, is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate facilities (including not more than one demonstration plant) to determine and to demonstrate the feasibility of producing water as aforesaid; for purifying and storing the water and by-products derived from the operation of such facilities. Facilities constructed and operations undertaken pursuant to this act shall be on a scale sufficient to determine the feasibility of the development of such production on a large scale basis, for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water resources of the Nation.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purpose of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(a) to conduct development work, which shall be limited to that work directly connected with the operation of a demonstration plant by the Interior Department and appurtenant facilities, to ascertain the lowest investment and operation costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

(b) to engage, by contract, chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other work; to coordinate the study of methods for the recovery and marketing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the production of water as herein provided for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the cost of water

production in any area by the commercial utilization of such products;

(c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or donation, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents, licenses, land and any interest in land (including water rights, easements, and leasehold interests), plants and facilities, and other property or rights; *Provided*, That the land or other property acquired hereunder shall not exceed that necessary to carry on the experiments and demonstrations for the purposes herein provided;

(d) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this act;

(e) to request other Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying out his functions under this act, which assistance such departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby authorized to render, and to advance to them funds required to render such assistance or to reimburse them for costs incurred in so doing.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to dispose of all water and other products produced as a result of its operations under this act pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, No patent acquired by the United States under this act shall prevent any citizen of the United States, or corporation created under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, from using any invention, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or restrict such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be the basis of any claim against any such person or corporation on account of such use.

SEC. 4. All moneys received for products of the plants and for royalties and licenses under this act shall be paid into Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under the provisions of this act. The reports shall include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act.

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not to exceed \$20,000,000, as the Congress may from time to time deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of underground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of economically feasible means of producing from sea water, or other saline waters, water of quality suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. To this end, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appropriate, is authorized—

"(a) to supervise and direct the correlation and coordination of research and development work, which shall be limited to that work directly necessary to the development of one or more practical processes, to ascertain the lowest investment and operation costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

"(b) to engage by contract, for the purposes outlined in subsection (a), chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other per-

sonnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other work; to correlate and coordinate, to the extent appropriate, the research and development work in this field being made by such educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm;

"(c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or donation, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents and licenses, to be made available to such chemists, physicists, engineers, educational institution, scientific organization or industrial or engineering firm engaged in any part of the research or other work;

"(d) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this act; and

"(e) to request other Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to provide assistance in carrying out his functions under this act, which assistance such departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are hereby authorized to render, and to advance to them funds required to render such assistance or to reimburse them for costs incurred in so doing.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to dispose of all water and other products produced as a result of its operations under this act pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That no patent acquired by the United States under this act shall prevent any citizen of the United States, or corporation created under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, from using any invention, discovery, or process covered by such patent, or restrict such use by any such citizen or corporation, or be the basis of any claim against any such person or corporation on account of such use.

"SEC. 3. All moneys received for products of the plants and for royalties and licenses under this act shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under the provisions of this act. The reports shall include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

"SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act.

"SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not to exceed \$1,000,000, for a 5-year period, to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That departmental expenses for the correlation and coordination of information over said 5-year period shall not exceed the sum of \$250,000: *Provided further*, That departmental costs shall be scheduled in equal amounts over that period insofar as practicable."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFER JURISDICTION UPON UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4241) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims with respect to claims against the United States of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of employees and former employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, for compensation for the time they were required to work, in violation of the Saturday half-holiday law of March 3, 1931, during the period beginning March 3, 1931, and ending May 1, 1943, in excess of 4 hours on Saturday without being allowed compensatory leave on some other workday. Any suit hereunder shall be instituted within 2 years after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, after the colon insert "*Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING STUDY OF TRIBES, BANDS, AND GROUPS OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 8) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. POULSON, Mr. DAGUE, and Mr. SAYLOR objected.

CIVIL-SERVICE STATUS TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 216) to amend section 631b of title 5, United States Code, by adding a new subsection to be cited as subsection (c).

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS AT MILL ROCK ISLAND, N. Y.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6129) to provide for the transfer of certain lands and interests in lands at Mill Rock Island, in the East River, N. Y.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the General Services Administrator, notwithstanding any provisions of existing law, is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the city of New York for park purposes only all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any real estate at Mill Rock Island in the East River, formerly used by the United States Corps of Engineers and at present held as surplus under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administrator.

(b) The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall be made only on condition and with the provision that in the event such property is not used for park purposes it shall revert to the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out section (b) and insert:

"(b) The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall reserve title in the United States to the two navigational light structures and to plots of land 25 feet square surrounding each such structure, together with rights of ingress and egress as may be necessary for maintenance of such lights, and shall be made only on condition and with the provision that in the event such property conveyed is not used for park purposes or the Secretary of Defense shall determine that such property is necessary for national defense during war or national emergency, it shall revert to the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARION COUNTY, IND.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7573) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Indiana of certain surplus real property situated in Marion County, Ind.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to convey to the State of Indiana, upon the terms and conditions and for the consideration set forth in section 2, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land (hereinafter referred to as Federal land) situated in Marion County, Ind., together with all fixtures and improvements thereon. Such land, which is surplus to the requirements of the United States, comprises part of the north half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 15 north, range 3 east, Marion County, Ind., known as Tent City, and is more particularly described as follows:

(1) Beginning at the southwest intersection of Wade Avenue with Main Street as shown on plat of Thurston Place Addition, said point being the northeast corner of the tract of land herein described, thence running south along the western right-of-way line of Main Street a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a point in the northern right-of-way line of Bradbury Avenue; thence running in a westerly direction along the northern right-of-way line of Bradbury Avenue, a distance of four hundred fifty-five and twenty-three one-hundredths feet to a point in the east right-of-way line of a fifteen-foot alley; thence running north along said east right-of-way line of said fifteen-foot alley a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a point in

the south right-of-way line of Wade Avenue; thence along said south right-of-way line of Wade Avenue a distance of four hundred fifty-five and twenty-three one-hundredths feet to a place of beginning and containing four and seventy-eight one-hundredths acres of land more or less (tract 1);

(2) Beginning at the southeast intersection of Wade Avenue with Main Street as shown on plat of Thurston Place Addition, said point being the northwest corner of the tract of land herein described; thence running south along the eastern right-of-way line of Main Street a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a point in the northern right-of-way line of Bradbury Avenue; thence running east along the northern right-of-way line of Bradbury Avenue, a distance of nine hundred twenty-five and forty-six one-hundredths feet to a point in the west right-of-way line of Holt Road, thence running north along the west right-of-way line of Holt Road a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a point in the south right-of-way line of Wade Avenue, thence running west along the south right-of-way line of Wade Avenue a distance of nine hundred twenty-five and forty-six one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning and containing nine and seventy-three one-hundredths acres of land more or less (tract 2); and

(3) All the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all streets, highways, alleys, ways, and rights-of-way which may or do adjoin or abut the said land—the land described in this section is the same land that was acquired by the United States by deed dated December 7, 1942, recorded in the land records of Marion County, Ind., in volume 1103 at page 599, and shown as tracts 1 and 2 on the military real estate map of Stout Field, numbered 1627, approved July 6, 1945, on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers.

SEC. 2. The conveyance of the Federal land provided for in the first section shall be made upon the terms and conditions and for the consideration set forth as follows:

(1) In time of war or of national emergency heretofore or hereafter declared by the President or the Congress, and upon the request of the Secretary of Defense to the State of Indiana, the United States shall have the right to the exclusive or nonexclusive use of all or any part of the Federal land for the full period of such war or national emergency without cost to the United States. Upon the expiration of such war or national emergency the use of the Federal land shall cease in favor of the State of Indiana.

(2) In consideration of the conveyance of the Federal land, the State of Indiana shall agree not to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of certain land or improvements thereon (herein after referred to as State land) comprising Stout Field, situated in sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, township 15 north, range 3 east, second principal meridian, Marion County, Ind., and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the center of section 17, township 15 north, range 3 east, second principal meridian, said point being the intersection of the center line of Minnesota Avenue and Holt Road; thence south along the north-south center line of section 17 and the center line of Holt Road three thousand four hundred ninety-three and fifty-nine one-hundredths feet to a point, said point being the intersection of the center line of Holt Road and Wade Street; thence in a westerly direction along the center line of Wade Street extended three thousand four hundred forty-five and eighty-nine one-hundredths feet to a point; thence in a northerly direction nine hundred thirty-two and thirteen one-hundredths feet to a point on the north line

of Raymond Street extended, said point being two hundred nineteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet east of the east line of Denniston Street; thence in a westerly direction along the north line of Raymond Street extended two hundred nineteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet to a point in the east line of Denniston Street; thence north along the east line of Denniston Street one thousand one hundred sixty-five and twenty-one one-hundredths feet to a point; thence in an easterly direction along a line parallel to Lagrand Avenue eight hundred fifty-nine and thirty-one one-hundredths feet to a point on the east line of Roena Avenue; thence north along the east line of Roena Avenue one thousand four hundred ninety-three and seventy-nine one-hundredths feet to a point on the east-west center line of section 18; thence in an easterly direction along the east-west center line of sections 18 and 17, and the center of Minnesota Avenue two thousand seven hundred ninety-one and eight-tenths feet to a point of beginning; containing two hundred fifty-eight and ten one-hundredths acres, more or less; and being the same land under lease to the United States from 1942 to December 31, 1946, covered by lease contract numbered W2215-ENG-69, between the State of Indiana and the United States, executed April 7, 1942; shown as tract 4 on the military real-estate map of Stout Field, numbered 1627, approved July 6, 1945, on file in the office, Chief of Engineers.

(3) In time of war or of national emergency heretofore or hereafter declared by the President or the Congress, and upon the request of the Secretary of Defense to the State of Indiana, the United States shall have the right to the exclusive or nonexclusive use of all or any part of the State land for the full period of such war or national emergency without cost to the United States. Upon the expiration of such war or national emergency the use of the State land shall cease in favor of the State of Indiana.

(4) In the event that the State of Indiana shall at any time sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of, or shall attempt to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of, all or any part of the State or Federal land without the consent of the Secretary of Defense, all of the right, title, and interest in and to the Federal land shall revert to the United States without cost.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the State of Indiana from granting leases of said lands and rights and easements therein and thereon without the consent of the Secretary of Defense providing any such leases, rights, and easements are made subject to the right of use thereof by the United States during war or national emergency.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

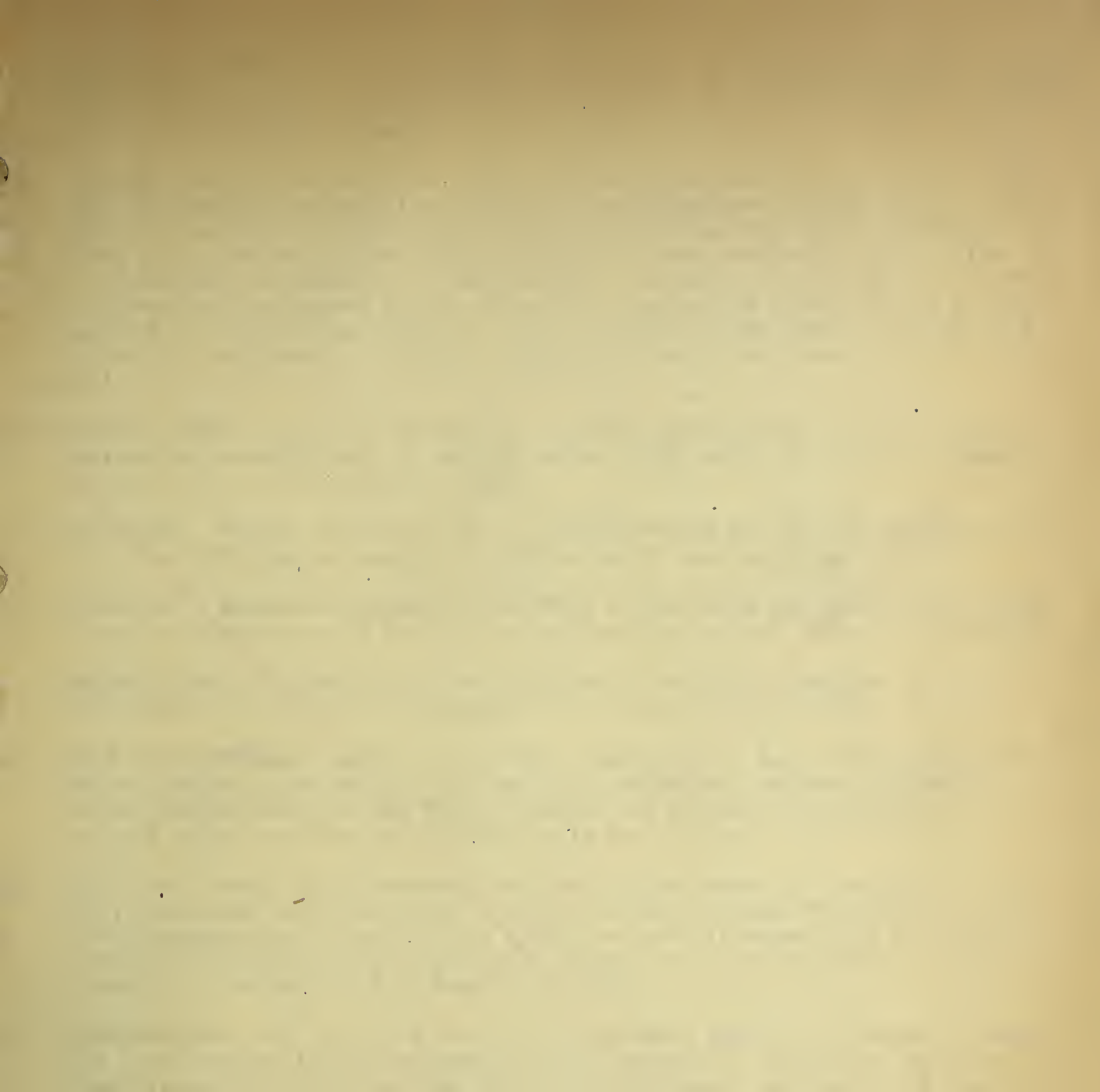
CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO TRIBES OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1631), to set aside certain lands in Oklahoma, formerly a part of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation and known as the Fort Reno Military Reservation, for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.



designee. In addition to the committee amendments, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Case to eliminate the specific authorization for the Government to conduct or contract for research on weather control and to be liable for damage suits in connection with such research. (pp. 7909-11.)

13. **WATER UTILIZATION.** Passed with amendment H. R. 6578, providing for research into and development of practical means for the economical production from sea or other saline waters, water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. Agreed to a Case amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to eliminate the building and operation of a plant by the Interior Department and authorizes in lieu thereof the making of contracts with private research foundations and industry, and an increase in the amount of funds which may be expended from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 over a 5 year period. (pp. 7913-15.)
14. **EXTENSION WORK.** Passed as reported H. R. 6773, providing for additional authorizations for extension work in certain states which would otherwise lose funds as a result of the 1950 census (p. 7923).
15. **FARM CENSUS.** Passed as reported H. R. 7202, providing for an agricultural census in October 1954 and decennially thereafter in the same month (p. 7912).
16. **RECLAMATION.** Passed as reported H. R. 2813, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Collbran reclamation project, Colo. (pp. 7933-4).
17. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Sen. McClellan was appointed an additional conferee on H. R. 7368, Army civil-functions appropriation bill for 1953 (p. 7905).
18. **SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM.** Agreed to committee amendments to H. R. 1732, amending the National School Lunch Act relative to the apportionment of funds to Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and passed over consideration of the bill after Sen. Johnston objected to it (pp. 7920-1).
19. **PURCHASING.** Agreed to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to S. 2487, permitting judicial review of Government contracting officers' decisions involving questions of fact arising under contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged, and passed over further consideration thereof after an objection to the bill by Sen. Douglas (p. 7917).
20. **TRANSPORTATION.** Passed over S. 2653, to standardize rates for shipment of household goods shipped by the Government for its employees. Sen. Morse spoke in opposition to this bill, and Sen. Johnson (Colo.) spoke in favor of it (pp. 7912-3).
21. **TRANSPORTATION.** Passed over S. 2364, to authorize the ICC to revoke or amend, under certain conditions, water carrier certifications and permits, after hearing an explanation of the measure by Sen. Johnson (Colo.), and an objection thereto by Sen. Morse (p. 7926).
Passed over S. 2355, to establish finality of contracts between the Government and common carriers of freight and passengers to the ICC, after agreeing to a committee amendment, and after an objection to the bill by Sen. Aiken (pp. 7926-8).
22. **CREDIT UNIONS.** Passed as reported S. 2384, to amend the D. C. Credit Unions Act (p. 7942).
23. **PURCHASING.** Passed with amendments H. R. 7405, to provide for the establishment

by the Defense Department of a single supply cataloging system, standardization of supplies, etc. (pp. 7946-7).

24. WATER RIGHTS. Passed with amendments S. 18, to authorize suits against the U. S. to adjudicate and administer water rights (pp. 7951-2).
25. LAND TRANSFER. Passed with amendment S. 3052, authorizing GSA to transfer to the Navy Department a parcel of land located at San Diego previously belonging to USDA and used in connection with an emergency rubber project (pp. 7936-7).
26. RECESSED until Mon., June 23 (p. 7953). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by the acting majority leader: Mon., Puerto Rican constitution and, if time permits, duties on tuna-fish imports and Internal Revenue Code amendments; remainder of the week undetermined; except that "it is expected that" the Interior Department appropriation bill will be taken up and "it is hoped that" the State, Justice, Commerce Departments appropriation bill will be considered, during the latter part of the week (pp. 7952-3).

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8318, by Rep. Morrison, to amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide certain benefits for employees engaged in law-enforcement work who because of disability or other reasons are unable to complete 20 years of service in such work; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7903).
H. R. 8324, by Rep. Hall, to permit optional retirement at 60 years of age; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7903).
28. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. H. J. Res. 485, to authorize a compact or agreement between the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and certain other States, and the Dominion of Canada, with respect to the St. Lawrence seaway; to Public Works Committee (p. 7903).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 20

29. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Garnatz inserted Ellis Arnall's (director, OPS) letter to the editor of Business Week denying the assertion that "top staff men at the Office of Price Stabilization are working on a plan to scrap most price ceilings entirely" (p. A4049).
Rep. Harrison inserted Samuel Fraser's (executive vice president of the International Apple Association) statement urging removal of all OPS controls on apples and pears (pp. A4085-6).
30. TOBACCO. Rep. Wier inserted a Washington Post article, "Maryland Affairs: Tobacco Counties Want Props Put Back," discussing the problems of the Maryland tobacco farmer and favoring Rep. Sasser's bill which would provide price support for the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco (p. A4070).
31. COTTON. Rep. Smith inserted a Memphis Commercial Appeal article discussing the lasting qualities of cotton (p. A4074).
32. MATERIAL SHORTAGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Jenison favoring the Sadlak amendment to the Defense Production Act extension bill which would make ineffective the International Materials Conference, and inserting a report of 10 House Members discussing the effects of controls over sulfur, newsprint, copper, and other materials (pp. A4077-80).

required if household goods are removed from the provisions of section 22.

Third. Instead of standardizing rates on household goods as its sponsors contend, it will have the exact opposite effect, and because of competition to secure Government business, will foster accelerated competition among household-goods carriers with a consequent descending spiral of rates. The increases in the rate levels which would follow the enactment of this bill are not necessary since the committee report indicates that the average operating ratio of the carriers affected by the bill is now 98 percent.

Fourth. It will increase substantially appropriations for the movement of household goods for the United States Government and particularly the Armed Forces. It has been estimated that the enactment of this bill would increase by more than \$1,000,000 the annual Department of Defense cost for the transportation of household goods. In view of the atmosphere of this Congress, I am satisfied that no Senator here desires to increase appropriations unnecessarily.

Fifth. The Armed Forces strenuously object to the passage of S. 2653 as is indicated in a letter dated April 30, 1952, from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mr. Coolidge, to Chairman JOHNSON, of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. President, many opinions have been expressed as to the effect of rates under section 22 on the transportation rate structure and net income. Most of these opinions which have been expressed are not founded on fact. The available facts indicate that freight moving under section 22 rates are substantially more compensatory than most other traffic moving on published tariff rates.

Mr. President, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I am satisfied that this bill should not be passed, and, therefore, I object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection?

Mr. MORSE. I will withhold it for a brief statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I shall be very brief in my statement.

Mr. President, the situation is this: There is a regular tariff on freight, including household goods. The persons who own the household goods are in favor of this bill. The armed services want to take bids and employ some fly-by-night carrier, not a regular carrier, and whittle him down in order to get a cheap rate. Who will pay for that cheap rate? Of course, other shippers will pay for it. It is entirely erroneous and unjust to open to bids one specific kind of freight and then expect other freight customers to pay the bill. Goods are damaged by inferior service, and a great hardship is worked on those who have their household goods moved.

In view of the two objections which have been offered, I shall not say anything further, except that I want it understood that the bill has been made a controversial bill, when it ought not to

be a controversial bill. It is in the interest of persons who have to have their household goods moved from one place to another, and the bill is in the interest of the general customer of transportation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

AMEND THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2829) to amend section 1 (17) (a), section 13 (3), and section 13 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to extend to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe the discontinuance of certain railroad services in intrastate commerce when found to be unreasonably discriminatory against interstate commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection has already been made, and the bill will be passed over.

CONVERSION OF SALINE WATERS FOR BENEFICIAL CONSUMPTIVE USES

The bill (H. R. 6578) to provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of this bill and some indication of what the cost will be?

Mr. CASE. Mr. President—

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from South Dakota submit the amendment which he has.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6578) to provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I offer my amendment, which is designated as an amendment to S. 5, a similar bill, which was originally introduced by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of under-

ground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of practicable low-cost means of producing from sea water, or from other saline waters, water of a quality suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses on a scale sufficient to determine the feasibility of the development of such production and distribution on a large-scale basis, for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water resources of the Nation.

"SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appropriate, is authorized—

"(a) by means of research grants and contracts as set forth in subsection (d) of this section to conduct research and technical development work, to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

"(b) to study methods for the recovery and marketing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the production of water as herein provided for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the costs of water production in any area by the commercial utilization of such products;

"(c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or donation, secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents, licenses, land and any interest in land (including water rights, easements, and leasehold interests), plants and facilities, and other property or rights: *Provided*, That the land or other property acquired hereunder shall not exceed that necessary to carry on the experiments and demonstrations for the purposes herein provided;

"(d) to engage, by noncompetitive contract or otherwise, chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other work, and to the extent appropriate to correlate and coordinate the research and development work of such educational institutions, scientific organizations and industrial and engineering firms; and

"(e) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this act.

"SEC. 3. Research undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority contained in this act shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military and security limitations, to the end that research and developments under this act which are primarily of a civil nature will contribute to the defense of the Nation and that research and developments in the same field which are primarily of a military nature and are conducted by the Department of Defense will be made available to advance the purposes of this act and to strengthen the civil economy of the Nation.

"SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, for the sole purpose of this act, to dispose of all water and other products produced as a result of his operations under this act pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to alter existing law with respect to the ownership and control of water.

"SEC. 5. All moneys received for products of the plants under this act shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under the provisions of this act. The report shall include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

"Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act.

"Sec. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not to exceed \$2,000,000, for a 5-year period, to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That departmental expenses for the correlation and coordination of information over such 5-year period shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000: *Provided further*, That such departmental expenses shall be scheduled in equal amounts for each year of such period insofar as practicable."

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, House bill 6578 proposed a program of research and demonstration of making sea and other saline waters available for industrial, agricultural, municipal, and domestic uses. The subject was developed in extensive hearings held last year by a joint committee for three committees of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The original hearing was conducted for 4 days. This was supplemented by later hearings and visits of Senators and staff members to various plants and laboratories. The hearings were presided over by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, former Secretary of Agriculture [Mr. ANDERSON]. These studies developed that a great deal may be done to make available for use water which had been previously considered impossible to be used but that more research is needed.

The House has already passed a bill which proposes a program of research and the building of a pilot or demonstration plant to be operated by the Department of the Interior. There has been some objection, however, to having the Department build a plant, in view of the fact that there are some able nonprofit research organizations working in this field. The amendment which I have proposed eliminates the building and operation of a plant by the Department of the Interior and authorizes in lieu thereof the making of contracts with research foundations and industry. That is the principal difference between the bill and the amendment. We believe this approach will get more results for the money expended.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is it not true that some companies have asked for an opportunity to proceed under Government sponsorship, and that at least one research organization has offered to take over some of the cost?

Mr. CASE. That is correct. A research institution near Boston with which our colleague the very able Sen-

ator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is familiar, has been pointing to some possibilities in water modification which would be of the greatest importance to the Department of Defense, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce, and our entire economy. Some who are working in this field that we are on the eve of making sea water usable for great coastal cities and for irrigation. Inland cities and towns may find it practicable to desalt alkaline and brackish waters. This, conceivably, will save huge sums to both the areas concerned and to the National Government.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Will the Senator give the Senate some indication of the cost of the operation under the bill?

Mr. CASE. The authorization in the amendment which I have proposed makes a limitation on departmental expenditures of \$500,000 over a period of 5 years. An amount up to \$2,000,000 may be expended for the program over a period of 5 years, this covering research contracts as well as departmental expenses. The House bill proposed \$1,000,000, but on a 5-year basis that is considered inadequate.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Does the Senator feel that such an expenditure is justified?

Mr. CASE. I do. The use of water in modern industry, such as in oil refineries, is greatly depleting the good water resources in many parts of the country. For example, I was surprised to learn that a single refinery in New York uses more water than the city of Buffalo. There are, however, a great many cities and towns in the United States that have access to water which is relatively brackish and not usable for domestic or industrial purposes. This research, which is in its infancy, indicates that we can unlock for cities, industries, or agriculture great supplies of water in the country by relatively cheap methods. But considerable research and demonstration are necessary to demonstrate just what can be done. The field is national in importance and beyond the resources of any single foundation working in the field as far as known.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask that the Senator be yielded two additional minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The purpose seems a very worthy one but it involves the operation of a private plant by the Government. I am wondering if the Senator from South Dakota does not regard this as a dangerous experiment in socialism. Would it not be much better to have private industry operate the plant rather than to have the Government go into the water business?

Mr. CASE. The Senator is making a case for the amendment I have offered. The House bill provided for a pilot plant

to be built and operated by the Government. My amendment denies such a pilot plant and authorizes research contracts with private institutions and foundations.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am happy to say that that is why I am very strongly in favor of the amendment suggested by the Senator from South Dakota. I think it removes all possible objections to the bill, and gives the country a chance to take advantage of processes being developed throughout the world. I associate myself with the Senator from South Dakota in his effort to have adopted the approach he is now providing by his amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I should like to observe that I know the Senator from South Dakota is always on the side of sound economy, so I accept his judgment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for research into and development of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes."

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared under the title of the Senate bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CASE ON H. R. 6578 AND AMENDMENT THERETO

Mr. President, I am today offering an amendment to the bill H. R. 6578 (S. 5), providing for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses.

I was privileged to attend hearings on this bill held by three subcommittees of the Senate simultaneously with hearings on various weather-control bills, one of which I had introduced. As these hearings progressed, I realized that the desalting or demineralizing of water was a subject important to all persons and all areas of the Nation, and not just to those involved in sea commerce and those living on our coasts.

We are all conscious of the fact that water supply is a serious and often critical problem all over the United States.

As our population gets larger, as industrial production expands, and as agricultural production increases, we will certainly meet up with a tremendously enlarged demand for water, making the problem still more serious.

It is obvious, therefore, that we must now and in the immediate future develop new sources of water and make better use of the sources of water supply presently available to us.

If we do not use foresight in handling this problem, we will most certainly find our-

selves in a predicament affecting the health and well-being of everyone.

Many persons do not realize the immensity of our present and future water needs. The Senators who heard testimony on this subject last year, however, were given many eye-opening examples of water use, some of which were quoted in the committee report on S. 5. I would, in turn, like to quote an excerpt from that report:

"The magnitude of modern need for and use of water is illustrated by a fact reported at the hearings, that the Baton Rouge oil refinery in Louisiana uses more water than the entire city of Cleveland, Ohio, although it is only one plant. The Bay Refinery in New York uses more water than the city of Buffalo, N. Y. The committee was told that in such plants water is pumped through the cooling towers at the rate of approximately 260,000,000 gallons per day.

"Not less than 30,000 gallons of water are required to make a ton of newsprint, some 60,000 to 120,000 gallons to make steam from a ton of coal. For every thousand pounds of cotton used to produce mercerized cotton 30,000 gallons of water are consumed. Even the basic operation of sizing cotton requires 820 gallons for a thousand pounds. It takes 70,000 gallons to finish a thousand pounds of woolen fabrics, and 77,000 gallons of water to refine 100,000 barrels of oil. It takes 500 gallons of water to manufacture a ton of soap, and one-half gallon to make a pound of sugar.

"As the canning industry grows the use of water apparently grows. 7,000 gallons are required to process 100 cases of No. 2 cans of tomatoes, 12,500 gallons for the same amount of succotash, and 25,000 gallons for the same amount of lima beans.

"In every field of industry—production of electrical energy, the testing of airplane engines, the manufacture of aviation gasoline, the manufacture of aluminum, the processing of iron ore, the manufacture of explosives, the operation of slaughterhouses—more and more water is required.

"OTHER PRESSING SHORTAGES

"Many States are finding it necessary to pass legislation to limit the drilling of water wells. The need of additional water to solve the problems of the arid West has long been known. Indeed, acute water shortages have developed in many areas of the West and there is every reason to believe that if fresh water can be economically made from salt water both agriculture and industry will benefit to the great economic advantage of the whole country.

"Domestic and municipal uses are also increasing. An average office building uses from 27 to 45 gallons per day per person. Hospital uses, as might be expected, are very much greater. The daily rate runs from 135 to 350 gallons per day per patient. Hotels, growing in number throughout the country, like hospitals, use huge quantities, running at the rate of 300 to 525 gallons per day per guest room.

"It was represented to the committee that while a few decades ago a per capita supply of 100 gallons of water per day was considered sufficient for all human needs, that amount of water would not begin to meet requirements at the present time.

"In the case of many municipalities the per capita use now is more than 200 gallons per day, thus illustrating the widespread basic need for research of the character provided in this bill."

We can reasonably expect that the seas and our brackish inland waters might provide two new sources of potable water. Research in developing means for desalting or demineralizing these waters has progressed over a period of several years. But this research must be further promoted and accelerated so that we can meet, in time, the

pressing demands for potable water in the near future.

Sea water as a source of sweetwater appeals, of course, principally to the communities and areas reasonably close to the sea. What we commonly speak of as brackish water, however, is common to many inland areas where it is found in streams and wells, particularly in arid and semiarid parts of the country.

Economical means of demineralizing this latter type of water will mean that farmers and ranchers can support more livestock on their grazing lands and can store more water for irrigation purposes.

An economical demineralizing process could not only provide additional stock water and extend irrigation, especially where irrigation projects have failed of feasibility because of alkaline water, but could also vastly improve water supplies for thousands of communities and homes, rural and urban, all over the Nation.

Conceivably a demineralizing process could eventually be substituted for present-day softening processes and could also solve problems arising from mineral deposits in boilers and in water-distributing systems.

A demineralizing process could also be used to produce and purify various industrial fluids, and the possibilities here are so great that research in purifying water might be deferred by private research companies and institutions if the Government does not provide encouragement for the latter.

Providing water for community and agricultural uses has been generally recognized as a public responsibility, and our Federal Government and our local governments have therefore made huge investments in projects to concentrate and distribute water. For this reason, it is clearly appropriate for the Federal Government to show a concern for future water supplies to the extent of encouraging and supporting research leading to the development of processes which will make more water generally available.

This the Federal Government can do, with a comparatively small expenditure, by passing the bill with the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 5 will be indefinitely postponed.

MODIFICATION OF RAILROAD FINANCIAL STRUCTURES — BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2354) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider, in stock modification plans, the assents of controlled or controlling stockholders was announced as next in order.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

MARY FOX

The bill (S. 2630) for the relief of Mary Fox was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary Fox, Hialeah, Fla., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mary Fox against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by her on January 25, 1945, when a Miami Transit Co. bus in which she

was a passenger was struck by a United States Army truck at the intersection of Southwest Fifth Avenue and Southwest Sixth Street, Miami, Fla., the operator of which Army vehicle was not acting within the scope of his employment: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. And person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

GEORGE TUS

The bill (S. 2528) for the relief of George Tus was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is directed to cancel forthwith any outstanding warrant of arrest, order of deportation, warrant of deportation, and bond in the case of the alien George Tus (also known as Jurko Torowis), of Seattle, Wash., and is directed not to issue hereafter any such warrants or orders in the case of such alien insofar as such warrants or orders are based upon the same grounds as the warrants or orders required by this act to be canceled. The said George Tus shall be permitted to remain in the United States for permanent residence.

HSIEH TA-CHUAN OR DER OTT-KUAN

The bill (S. 2313) for the relief of Hsieh Ta-Chuan or Der Ott-Kuan was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the act of December 17, 1943, as amended (57 Stat. 601; 60 Stat. 975, 8 U. S. C. 212 (a)), Hsieh Ta-Chuan or Der Ott-Kuan, alien minor child of William Shao-T'ang Hsieh, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States as a nonquota immigrant in accordance with sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, if such alien is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

MICHIKO OKUDA

The bill (S. 2289) for the relief of Michiko Okuda was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Michiko Okuda, the Japanese fiancée of Paul S. Tani, and that the said Michiko Okuda shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Michiko Okuda is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Paul S. Tani, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Michiko Okuda, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the

Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Michiko Okuda, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Michiko Okuda as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

NICHOLAS J. AND ELIZABETH MIURA

The bill (S. 2277) for the relief of Nicholas J. and Elizabeth Miura was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provisions excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Nicholas J. and Elizabeth Miura, minor adopted children, shall be considered the natural-born alien children of Frank A. Valentine, a citizen of the United States.

BIANCAMARIA CORI

The bill (S. 2249) for the relief of Biancamaria Cori was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Biancamaria Cori, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mary Cory, a citizen of the United States.

FELIX KORTSCHAK

The bill (S. 1947) for the relief of Felix Kortschak was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Felix Kortschak shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

ERICH ANTON HELFERT

The bill (S. 1946) for the relief of Erich Anton Helfert was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Erich Anton Helfert shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

WALTER KOELZ

The bill (S. 1454) for the relief of Walter Koelz was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the first and ninth categories of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (a) and (d)), Walter Koelz may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence provided he is found otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws: *Provided*, That there be given a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against Walter Koelz becoming a public charge.

PANAOTIS NICUREZOS

The bill (S. 1268) for the relief of Panalotis Nicurezos was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Panaiotis Nicurezos shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

ROBERT LEE WILLIAMS

The bill (S. 2074) for the relief of Robert Lee Williams was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this measure?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill which has been reported with an amendment?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 9, after the word "year", to strike out "1935 or 1936" and insert "1937."

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand the Senator from Kansas requests an explanation.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I noted that the distinguished occupant of the chair indicated that there was an amendment. I understood, according to the calendar, that there was no amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a misprint on the calendar. There is an amendment.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I desire to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill awards the sum of \$5,000 to a claimant who injured his left arm during the time he was attending the Seneca Indian School. When the claimant was examined recently by a private phys-

ician, the doctor determined that the injury had developed into what is known as a Volkmann contracture. Although some treatment was immediately given to the claimant's injury, the hospital records do not indicate that the treatment given this claimant was adequate. As a matter of fact, the Department of the Interior indicates that the records do not reveal treatment considered absolutely essential to prevent a development of a Volkmann contracture after a severe fracture in the vicinity of the elbow joint.

The Department of the Interior recommends the bill in the amount provided.

Since the record clearly indicates that this claimant has not been given proper medical treatment by an agency of the United States Government, and since this failure to provide adequate medical treatment has resulted in a severe and permanent injury to the claimant which has substantially decreased his opportunity to secure gainful employment, the committee recommends favorable consideration.

A similar bill was approved by this Congress, and is now Private Law 278.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed and authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to Robert Lee Williams, of Feather Falls, Calif., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for permanent injuries sustained by him as a minor while attending the Seneca Indian School in the year 1937: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

CONSTANTINOS TZORTZIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1577) for the relief of Constantinos Tzortzis, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Constantinos Tzortzis shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20 (legislative day, JUNE 10), 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CASE to the bill (S. 5) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

- 1 That, in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid
- 2 areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of
- 3 underground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of
- 4 the Congress to provide for the development of practicable
- 5 low-cost means of producing from sea water, or from other
- 6 saline waters, water of a quality suitable for agricultural, in-
- 7 dustrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses on

1 a scale sufficient to determine the feasibility of the develop-
2 ment of such production and distribution on a large-scale
3 basis, for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water
4 resources of the Nation.

5 SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act,
6 the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agencies
7 of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appro-
8 priate, is authorized—

9 (a) by means of research grants and contracts as
10 set forth in subsection (d) of this section to conduct
11 research and technical development work, to make care-
12 ful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest investment
13 and operating costs, and to determine the best plant
14 designs and conditions of operation;

15 (b) to study methods for the recovery and market-
16 ing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the
17 production of water as herein provided for the purpose
18 of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the costs of
19 water production in any area by the commercial utiliza-
20 tion of such products;

21 (c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or
22 donation, secret processes, technical data, inventions,
23 patent applications, patents, licenses, land and any in-
24 terest in land (including water rights, easements, and
25 leasehold interests), plants and facilities, and other

1 property or rights: *Provided*, That the land or other
2 property acquired hereunder shall not exceed that neces-
3 sary to carry on the experiments and demonstrations for
4 the purposes herein provided;

5 (d) to engage, by noncompetitive contract or other-
6 wise, chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other per-
7 sonnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational
8 institution, scientific organization, or industrial or en-
9 gineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the
10 research or other work, and to the extent appropriate
11 to correlate and coordinate the research and develop-
12 ment work of such educational institutions, scientific or-
13 ganizations and industrial and engineering firms; and

14 (e) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or
15 municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and
16 with any private person, firm, educational institution, or
17 other organization in effectuating the purpose of this
18 Act.

19 SEC. 3. Research undertaken by the Secretary of the
20 Interior under the authority contained in this Act shall be
21 coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of
22 Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with
23 military and security limitations, to the end that research
24 and developments under this Act which are primarily of a
25 civil nature will contribute to the defense of the Nation and

1 that research and developments in the same field which are
2 primarily of a military nature and are conducted by the
3 Department of Defense will be made available to advance
4 the purposes of this Act and to strengthen the civil economy
5 of the Nation.

6 SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, for
7 the sole purpose of this Act, to dispose of all water and
8 other products produced as a result of his operations under
9 this Act pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him:
10 *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to
11 alter existing law with respect to the ownership and control
12 of water.

13 SEC. 5. All moneys received for products of the plants
14 under this Act shall be paid into the Treasury as miscel-
15 laneous receipts.

16 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports
17 to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each
18 regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under
19 the provisions of this Act. The report shall include suitable
20 recommendations for further legislation.

21 SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules
22 and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

23 SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated, from
24 any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
25 sums, not to exceed \$2,000,000, for a five-year period, to

1 carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That depart-
2 mental expenses for the correlation and coordination of in-
3 formation over such five-year period shall not exceed the
4 sum of \$500,000: *Provided further*, That such departmental
5 expenses shall be scheduled in equal amounts for each year
6 of such period insofar as practicable.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for research into and development of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes."

AMENDMENTS

(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Case to the bill (S. 5) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

JUNE 20 (legislative day, JUNE 10), 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 1, 1952

For actions of June 30, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 116

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed price-support levels bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to sea-water research bill. Ready for President. Conferees agreed to file reports on agricultural and independent-offices appropriation bills. House passed bill reducing minimum allotments on burley tobacco. House passed bill to combine two insect-research stations. House committee reported weather-control study bill.

HOUSE

- 1. PRICE SUPPORTS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 8122, which would continue dual parity for two additional years (through 1955) and would continue 90%-of-parity price supports on basic commodities for a similar period; by a 207-121 vote (pp. 8690-705). Rejected, 21-67, a Javits amendment to eliminate the dual-parity provision (pp. 8698-9). Rejected, 43-62, a Hays of Ohio amendment to eliminate peanuts from the 90%-loan provision (pp. 8699-704). Rejected, 79-165, a Javits motion to recommit the bill (pp. 8704-5).
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS.** The conferees on H. R. 7314, the agricultural appropriation bill agreed to file a report thereon (p. D670).
The conferees on H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill, agreed to file a second (revised) conference report (p. D670). Earlier in the day Rep. Sheppard was appointed as a substitute conferee for Rep. Gore (p. 8669).
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7216, the D. C. appropriation bill; H. R. 7313, the legislative appropriation bill; and H. R. 7268, the Army civil functions appropriation bill (pp. 8667; 8670, 8688). Senate conferees have been appointed on these bills.
- 3. RESEARCH.** Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6578, to authorize the Interior Department, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, to conduct research and demonstrations on the use of sea water for irrigation, etc. (pp. 8667-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 2225, to provide for a study and evaluation of weather control (H. Rept. 2360) (p. 8713).

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 218, to provide for intensified research into the causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution, into methods for its prevention and control and for recovery of critical materials from atmospheric contaminants (H. Rept. 2359) (p. 8713).

Passed as reported H. R. 7952, to authorize the combination of the Truck Crop Insect Laboratory and the Citrus Insect Laboratory of E&PQ at Alhambra and Whittier, Calif. (p. 8674).

4. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 8170, to permit burley tobacco farm acreage allotments to be reduced to a minimum of 7/10 acre, provided that no allotment of 1 acre or less may be reduced more than 1/10 acre per year (pp. 8674-5).
5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment S. 2603, to authorize return to Oregon, for fish-hatchery use, a 2-acre tract which had previously been donated by that State for USDA use (p. 8674). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. CHEMICALS IN FOODS. Received a report from the Delaney Committee (H. Rept. 2356) (p. 8713). The "Daily Digest" states: "In the report tribute is paid to the food industry, stating that the industry is entitled to considerable credit for the progress of research in the field of nutrition, and that this has resulted in an improvement in the health and nutritional status of millions. The committee stated, however, that the evidence had convinced it that the public is nevertheless in need of additional protection against small, irresponsible elements, as well as against the possible inadvertent mistakes of reputable food processors and premature enthusiasms of chemical manufacturers." (p. D669.)
7. EMERGENCY POWERS. The conferees on H. J. Res. 477, to continue various emergency war powers, agreed to file a report (p. D670).
8. VETERANS' BENEFITS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7656, the GI Bill of Rights for veterans of the Korean conflict (p. 8667). Senate conferees have been appointed.
9. PUERTO RICO. Agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 430, approving the Puerto Rican constitution (p. 8669).
10. BUILDINGS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 393, authorizing Government buildings and grounds to be used in connection with the 1953 inauguration (pp. 8669-70). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. IMPORT CONTROLS. Rep. Andresen gave his analysis of the changes made by the conferees in the import-control provision of S. 2594, the defense production bill (pp. 8672-3).
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Smith, Miss., said the "Buy-American" policy is a "costly fallacy" (pp. 8705-8).
13. PUBLIC-LAND LAWS. Rep. Bentsen urged that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee prepare a proposed revision of the public-land laws instead of having a commission to perform this task (pp. 8710-12).
14. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, as reported, to H. Res. 263, providing \$150,000 additional for investigations of the Expenditures Committee (p. 8712).



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 98

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1952

No. 116

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. A. T. Sprouse, pastor, First Methodist Church, Jasper, Ala., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, we here offer unto Thee our hearts' devotion in gratitude and praise for the heritage which is ours.

Make us worthy of the continuation of Thy love divine, which hast led us in the past. Thou hast brought us from perilous beginnings to this day of grace. Thou hast given us wise statesmen and gallant defenders. And now we ask Thy presence in this Congress. Endow with wisdom these who here plan the Nation's future, and strength of purpose to those who seek to lift the spiritual level of the Republic. Divinely inspire these Thy servants, leaders of the people, in every decision to be made. Make our Nation as great in soul as she is mighty in territory, and give her people depth of righteousness that they may fulfill their destiny as a nation and evermore walk humbly before Thee. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, June 28, 1952, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7656. An act to provide vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to certain persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be fixed by the President or the Congress, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HILL, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. IVES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 241) entitled "An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to further promote the development and maintenance of the American merchant marine, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. BREWSTER, and Mr. WILLIAMS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on Saturday, June 28, 1952, he did on Sunday, June 29, 1952, sign the following enrolled bill of the Senate:

S. 2594. An act to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the House to consider conference reports received by the House during this week on the day they are reported in, notwithstanding the fact that they are not printed in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7216) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the

Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. YATES, Mr. FURCOLO, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. JACKSON of Washington, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. WILSON of Indiana, and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN.

VOCATIONAL READJUSTMENT RESTORING LOST EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7656) to provide vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to certain persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be fixed by the President or the Congress, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. RANKIN, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. ROGERS of Texas; Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, and Mr. O'KONSKI.

RESEARCH INTO PRACTICAL MEANS FOR ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION FROM SEA OR OTHER SALINE WATERS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6578) to provide for correlation and coordination of research into practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, with Senate

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amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of underground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of practicable low-cost means of producing from sea water, or from other saline waters, water of a quality suitable for agriculture, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses on a scale sufficient to determine the feasibility of the development of such production and distribution on a large-scale basis, for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water resources of the Nation.

"Sec. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appropriate, is authorized—

"(a) by means of research grants and contracts as set forth in subsection (d) of this section to conduct research and technical development work, to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

"(b) to study methods for the recovery and marketing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the production of water as herein provided for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the costs of water production in any area by the commercial utilization of such products;

"(c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or donation, secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents, licenses, land and any interest in land (including water rights, easements, and leasehold interests), plants and facilities, and other property or rights: *Provided*, That the land or other property acquired hereunder shall not exceed that necessary to carry on the experiments and demonstrations for the purposes herein provided;

"(d) to engage, by noncompetitive contract or otherwise, chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other work, and to the extent appropriate to correlate and coordinate the research and development work of such educational institutions, scientific organizations and industrial and engineering firms; and

"(e) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this act.

"Sec. 3. Research undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority contained in this act shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military and security limitations, to the end that research and developments under this act which are primarily of a civil nature will contribute to the defense of the Nation and that research and developments in the same field which are primarily of a military nature and are conducted by the Department of Defense will be made available to advance the purposes of this act and to strengthen the civil economy of the Nation.

"Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, for the sole purpose of this act, to dispose of all water and other products produced as a result of his operations under this

act pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to alter existing law with respect to the ownership and control of water.

"Sec. 5. All moneys received for products of the plants under this act shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under the provisions of this act. The report shall include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

"Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act.

"Sec. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not to exceed \$2,000,000, for a 5-year period, to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That departmental expenses for the correlation and coordination of information over such 5-year period shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000: *Provided further*, That such departmental expenses shall be scheduled in equal amounts for each year of such period insofar as practicable."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for research into and development of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the Senate amendments?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendments rewrote the House bill in different language but for substantially the same purpose as the bill which passed the House. The Senate increased the authorized appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend at this point copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of the Interior dealing with this bill, showing his agreement with us as to the purpose and scope of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

(The letter referred to follows:)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1952.

Hon. CLAIR ENGLE,
Chairman, Reclamation and Irrigation
Subcommittee, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CLAIR: In response to your request, I am writing to confirm Mr. Lineweaver's representations to you that it is the firm position of the Secretary of the Interior and the Department of the Interior that H. R. 6578 in the form now pending before the House of Representatives does not authorize the Secretary to acquire and operate a demonstration plant in connection with the conversion of salt and brackish waters to potable uses. While the Department recommended such authority, the bill as it now stands, in my opinion, clearly rejects that authorization.

In view of the explicit language in H. R. 6578 as passed by the House and amended in the Senate, together with the discussions in committee and on the floor, the legislative history of this bill is clear that the Congress intended to deny any authority to the

Secretary to acquire and operate a demonstration plant.

I am instructing Mr. Lineweaver, who will continue as my representative in the activation and coordination of this program if the legislation is enacted and funds provided by the Congress, to explain more fully to you and your colleagues my position should any further question arise.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object to the passing of this bill, on the contrary I am much in favor of it and I hope it passes. I should like to ask the gentleman if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], a member of the committee is in full agreement with the bringing up of this matter at this time.

Mr. ENGLE. The gentleman from Ohio is in agreement with me. I consulted with Mr. Bow. Unfortunately he is not back yet from a trip he made to Ohio over the week end; but I assure the gentleman that I have consulted with him and the other Republican members of the committee and they are in agreement.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, it is highly gratifying to me to have the Senate version of H. R. 6578 adopted by the House a few moments ago. The House bill under that same number was, of course, satisfactory to me and had my full support. There is little difference in the two measures and the action just taken will avoid a conference and insure enactment in these crowded closing days.

Although I have never personally introduced a bill covering this subject matter of desalting sea water, I have strongly endorsed the several bills introduced by various members from California and have sponsored and supported the legislation through several sessions of Congress. The benefits resulting from this legislation likely are not local but are Nation-wide and world-wide. If I should confine my thinking to my own State, however, I can conceive of benefits resulting from this legislation to the State of Arizona equaling such benefits to any sea-coast State. I feel certain that our scientists will discover one of the great secrets of nature how to purify saline waters, or brackish water, to make them fit for human consumption and other consumptive uses.

Perhaps certain groups of scientists have already virtually "licked this problem," or have discovered methods of treating saline waters in quantity and inexpensively and now need only some encouragement from the Government to demonstrate the practicability of their

discoveries. If the discovery has not yet been made it is my earnest hope that it will be made and that this legislation will aid powerfully to bring about that discovery.

All great irrigation projects such as in Arizona, using waters several times over are plagued with a salt problem. Such waters do not become quite so saline as the waters of the ocean but they are brackish to the point where they cannot be used by animal life and plants will not tolerate such brackish water. It is my understanding that scientists are now able to treat brackish water perhaps one-tenth as salt as sea-water at about one-tenth of the cost of treating sea water. That gives me great hope that the interior of our country, with its critical shortage of water, may ultimately be aided by the discovery which this legislation induces that we may have a wider use of the life-giving waters for irrigation which we now have in scant supply.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on House Joint Resolution 430, approving the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which was adopted by the people of Puerto Rico, on March 3, 1952, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 28, 1952.)

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and to have the same printed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] may be excused as a manager on the part of the House on the bill H. R. 7072 and that the Speaker be authorized to fill the vacancy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] to fill the vacancy; and the Senate will be notified of the action.

SEPARATION OF SUBSIDY FROM AIR-MAIL PAY

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (S. 436) to provide for the separation of subsidy from air-mail pay, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that roll call 123 be corrected to show that I was paired against the conference report. I was in favor of the conference report and had I been here I would have voted in favor of it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY ACT OF 1951

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7397) to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 6, strike out "March 31" and insert "April 30."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this simply brings the District in conformity with the rest of the Nation?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is correct.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to change the effective date from March 31, 1953, to April 30, 1953. At the time the bill was considered in the House District Committee it was agreed to report the bill with the understanding that the same date in the District rent bill as that agreed upon in the Federal bill would be retained. This amendment simply makes the effective date of the District law consistent with that of the Federal law.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 393) authorizing the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1953, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert "That the Administrator of General Services, and such other officers of the District of Columbia and the United States as control any public lands in the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized to grant permits, under such restrictions as they may deem necessary, to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, to be appointed by the President-elect, for the use of any reservations or other public spaces in the District of Columbia under their control on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1953. All stands or platforms that may be erected on public space shall be under the supervision of the inaugural committee. No stand shall be built on the sidewalks, streets, parks, and public grounds of the District of Columbia, other than the area on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue directly in front of the White House, except with the approval of the inaugural committee, the director of inspection of the District of Columbia, and the Administrator of General Services. The reservations or public spaces occupied by the stands or other structures shall, after the inauguration, be promptly restored to their previous condition. The inaugural committee shall indemnify the appropriate agency of the Government for any damage to such reservations or spaces.

"Sec. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to permit the inaugural committee to stretch suitable overhead conductors, with sufficient supports, for illumination and other purposes. If it shall be necessary to erect wires for illuminating or other purposes over any park or reservation in the District of Columbia, the work of erection and removal shall be under the supervision of the official in charge of said park or reservation. Such conductors with their supports shall be removed on or before January 31, 1953. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or such other officials as may have jurisdiction in the premises, shall enforce the provisions of this joint resolution, take needful precautions for the protection of the public, and insure that the pavement of any street, avenue, or alley disturbed is replaced in its previous condition. No expense or damage from the stretching, operation, or removal of the temporary overhead conductors shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia.

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to lend to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies such hospital tents, smaller tents, camp appliances, hospital furniture, ensigns, flags, ambulances, drivers, stretchers, and Red Cross flags and poles (except battle flags), as may, in their judgment, be spared without detriment to the public service. Such loans shall be returned by the 26th day of January 1953. The committee shall indemnify the Government for any loss or damage to such flags not necessarily incident to such use.

"Sec. 4. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Administrator of General

Services and the inaugural committee are authorized to permit telegraph, telephone, radio-broadcasting, and television companies to extend overhead wires to such points along the line of parade as shall be deemed convenient for use in connection with the parade and other inaugural purposes. Such wires shall be removed within 10 days after the conclusion of the ceremonies."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the Senate amendment?

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, the Senate bill is a clarifying one and the amendments are minor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN CONNECTION WITH PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF 1953

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 395) to provide for the maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with the Presidential inaugural ceremonies of 1953, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "such" and insert "the."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

QUARTERS IN CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF 1953

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. J. Res. 394) to provide for the quartering, in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies of 1953, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert: "That the fourth paragraph under the heading 'State, War, and Navy Depart-

ment Building' in the first section of the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes,' approved April 28, 1903 (32 Stat. 152; 40 U. S. C. 31), is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: 'and except that the Administrator of General Services and the respective heads of executive departments and establishments may allocate such space in any public building under their care and supervision as they deem necessary for the purposes of quartering, for a period of not exceeding 5 days beginning not earlier than the 18th day of January in any year, troops participating in such ceremonies.'

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to authorize the quartering in public buildings in the District of Columbia of troops participating in inaugural ceremonies."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGULATION OF BOXING CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5768) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after "licensed", insert "professional."

Page 1, line 10, after "licensed", insert "professional."

Page 3, line 4, after "contest", insert "": *Provided*, That no person holding or conducting any amateur boxing contest under the jurisdiction and with the sanction of the District of Columbia Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States shall be required to pay to the Commission any such sum which includes receipts derived from the sale, lease, or other exploitation of radio, television, or motion-picture rights relating to any such amateur boxing contest."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House on May 26, 1952, and yesterday the Senate passed the bill with the following amendments:

On page 1, line 9, after the word "licensed", insert "professional."

On page 1, line 10, after the word "licensed", insert "professional."

On page 3, line 4, after the word "contest" insert a colon and "*Provided*, That no person holding or conducting any amateur boxing contest under the juris-

diction and with the sanction of the District of Columbia Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States shall be required to pay to the Commission any such sum which includes receipts derived from the sale, lease, or other exploitation of radio, television, or motion-picture rights relating to any such amateur boxing contest."

Mr. Speaker, the amendments to this bill are self-explanatory. The only purpose in offering these amendments is to protect amateur boxing contests.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7313) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McGRATH, KIRWAN, ANDREWS, HORAN, and BUSBEY.

HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD BRIDGES OVER THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2572) to provide for the alteration, reconstruction, or relocation of certain highway and railroad bridges over the Columbia River or its navigable tributaries.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman please explain the bill?

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, this bill is before us today because in the construction of the McNary Dam, the floodwaters backed up the Columbia River which made the bridge across the river impassable. The money was considered in the original estimate to take care of this particular correction, but due to the fact that the Army engineers did not have the authorization to do it, we are here today to give it to them. A precedent has been set in connection with other dams, such as the Bonneville power dam and TVA.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc, That (a) whenever, as the result of the construction of the McNary lock and dam, any bridge, trestle, or other highway or railroad structure located over, upon, or across the pool formed by the McNary lock and dam on the Columbia River or any of its navigable tributaries, including approaches, fenders, and appurtenances thereto, will be endangered or otherwise ad-

Public Law 448 - 82d Congress
Chapter 568 - 2d Session
H. R. 6578

AN ACT

To provide for research into and development of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in view of the acute shortage of water in the arid areas of the Nation and elsewhere and the excessive use of underground waters throughout the Nation, it is the policy of the Congress to provide for the development of practicable low-cost means of producing from sea water, or from other saline waters, water of a quality suitable for agriculture, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses on a scale sufficient to determine the feasibility of the development of such production and distribution on a large-scale basis, for the purpose of conserving and increasing the water resources of the Nation.

Water
research
and develop-
ment.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may deem appropriate, is authorized—

Authority
of Secretary
of Interior.

(a) by means of research grants and contracts as set forth in subsection (d) of this section to conduct research and technical development work, to make careful engineering studies to ascertain the lowest investment and operating costs, and to determine the best plant designs and conditions of operation;

(b) to study methods for the recovery and marketing of byproducts resulting from and incident to the production of water as herein provided for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of offsetting the costs of water production in any area by the commercial utilization of such products;

(c) to acquire, by purchase, license, lease, or donation, secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents, licenses, land and any interest in land (including water rights, easements, and leasehold interests), plants and facilities, and other property or rights: *Provided*, That the land or other property acquired hereunder shall not exceed that necessary to carry on the experiments and demonstrations for the purposes herein provided;

(d) to engage, by noncompetitive contract or otherwise, chemists, physicists, engineers, and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary, and any educational institution, scientific organization, or industrial or engineering firm deemed suitable to do any part of the research or other work, and to the extent appropriate to correlate and coordinate the research and development work of such educational institutions, scientific organizations and industrial and engineering firms; and

66 Stat. 328,
66 Stat. 329.

(e) to cooperate with any other Federal, State, or municipal department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or other organization in effectuating the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 3. Research undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority contained in this Act shall be coordinated or conducted jointly with the Department of Defense to the greatest practicable extent compatible with military and security limitations, to the end that research and developments under this Act which are primarily of a civil nature will contribute to the defense of the Nation and that research and developments in the same field which are primarily of a military nature and are conducted by the Department of Defense

Cooperation
with Defense
Department.

will be made available to advance the purposes of this Act and to strengthen the civil economy of the Nation.

Disposal.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, for the sole purpose of this Act, to dispose of all water and other products produced as a result of his operations under this Act pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter existing law with respect to the ownership and control of water.

Moneys.

SEC. 5. All moneys received for products of the plants under this Act shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Reports.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall make reports to the President and the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the action taken or instituted by him under the provisions of this Act. The report shall include suitable recommendations for further legislation.

Regulations.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

Appropriation.

SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not to exceed \$2,000,000, for a five-year period, to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That departmental expenses for the correlation and coordination of information over such five-year period shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000: *Provided further*, That such departmental expenses shall be scheduled in equal amounts for each year of such period insofar as practicable.

Approved July 3, 1952.